The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XVII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1893. NO. 26

NEWS OF THE SLOPE

Sheriffs in Pursuit of Oregon Bank Robbers.

FIRE DOES DAMAGE AT CHICO

A Nevada Blacksmith Drugged and Robbed—Apportioning the Yuma Land.

WALLA WALLA, November 14.—Six armed parties are now in pursuit of the robbers who made a raid on the bank at Milton yesterday—one from Milton, led by Deputy Sheriff Richie, one from Athena, under Deputy Sheriff Stamp, one from Weston, one from Pendleton, under Deputy Sheriff Furnish, one from Wallula, and one from Walla Walla, under Deputy Sheriff Ellingsworth. It is now believed that the robbers passed through this city about two hours after the robbery. Persons answering their description were seen by credible witnesses riding very warm horses about 4 o'clock last evening. It is supposed that they have confederates among the ranchers.

LATER—It is reported the Milton robbers are surrounded by a posse at a sheep camp in the brush on Pine creek, fifteen miles west of Milton. A hard fight is anticipated, and the sheriffs of Umatilla and Walla Walla counties were called upon to furnish an extra posse. The sheriff and posse left from Pendleton on a special train, arriving at Milton this evening about 7 o'clock. The sheriff of this county dispatched a posse to guard the bridge over the Touchet at the mouth of Pine creek, and another is stationed at Nine-mile bridge, above Wallula.

VISITED BY FIRE.

Two Residences and a Hotel Destroyed by the Flames.

CHICO, November 14.—Early on Saturday evening H. G. Gage's hotel at Butte Meadows, in this county, together with the barn and outhouses, was totally destroyed by fire. Cause unknown; insured for $6000.

About 7.30 o'clock the same evening the new house belonging to W. H. Ingraham, in Henry's addition to Chico, was totally burned, together with its contents. The fire was caused by a lamp explosion. Insured for $2100.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning the residence of Mrs. Robinson Lewis, colored, in this city took fire, and when the department reached the scene the house could not be saved. The house and contents are a total loss. Insurance, $1450.

Drugged and Robbed.

CARSON, November 14.—Friday night Sam Bay, a blacksmith at the railroad shops here, received his wages and was not again heard from till yesterday morning, when he was found near Franktown, between Carson and Reno, dressed in overalls and jumper with a ticket from Reno to Carson in his pocket. It is believed here that he was drugged in some saloon, robbed, driven to Reno, his good clothes taken away and then shipped to Carson. He was probably under the influence of the drug when he got off the cars at Franktown.

Apportioning Yuma Lands.

YUMA, A. T., November 14.—M. J. Houston of Georgia, J. O. Gorman of Pennsylvania and S. R. Brady of Arizona, commissioners under the directions of the interior department to cut and divide up the Yuma Indian reservation, have arrived and are at work. Great interest is felt in the outcome of this plan, as it is believed that private interests are at the bottom of it more than the welfare of the Indians.

Footpads Miss Greenbacks.

SAN BERNARDINO, November 14.—Jack Travera was sandbagged and knocked senseless near the corner of E and First streets about midnight Saturday by a gang of half a dozen men. As they were going through his pockets they became alarmed at the approach of two men and ran away after securing $7. Travera had a large wad of greenbacks in his vest pocket which the footpads did not find.

Death of a Logger.

FORT BRAGG, November 14.—W. Manhala, aged 20 years, a native of Finland, was run over yesterday by a logging train. He was riding on the train from the woods and attempted to jump from one car to another and fell in between, two cars passing over him and cutting him in two.

Suicide the End of a Spree.

SAN PEDRO, November 14.—Olaf Anderson, aged about 35 years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head in the Union hotel here. He had been working at Port Harford, and returned two or three weeks ago, since which time he had been drinking heavily.

Infected Fruit Trees.

VANCOUVER, B. C., November 14.—The Agricultural Society has announced to the Vancouver council that fruit trees imported from Oregon to British Columbia had been found affected with insect pests. All so affected were destroyed.

Held to Answer.

PETALUMA, November 14.—The examination of young David Pridgett, charged with assault to murder Jeremiah Casey of Vallejo township, took place yesterday. He was held to appear before the superior court, and was taken to Santa Rosa.

A Ballplayer Shot.

PETALUMA, November 14.—Howard Earle, the popular first baseman of the Petaluma baseball team, was accidentally shot while out hunting with some companions. His injuries are slight and he will soon be around again.

Colgan Improving.

SACRAMENTO, November 14.—The condition of State Controller Colgan was better this afternoon, but his physicians say he is not yet out of danger.

Jealousy Causes Suicide.

TACOMA, November 14.—Albert Lauren shot Mrs. John Peterson in the abdomen and arm tonight, and then went to the woods near Peterson's house and blew his brains out with a revolver. Mrs. Peterson will recover. Lauren was in love with Mrs. Peterson before her marriage to his rival, three months ago.

The Cuban Revolution.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The steamer Yumuri arrived here from Havana, bringing a large number of Havana papers. They give lengthy accounts of what appears to be a spontaneous outbreak of revolutionists all over the island. According to El Pazo of November 9th the uprising started November 5th, when twenty men in La Jose entered the store of a dealer in firearms and commanded him to surrender the place. He refused and was shot and the place looted. The men being thus armed took thirty horses, and were reinforced by more revolutionists. In another small town were thirty men in arms. An engagement followed with government troops, in which five men were taken prisoners and the rebels dispersed.

The Santander Explosion.

MADRID, November 14.—A report has been made to the Queen on the disaster at Santander. It says it will take a long time to repair the damage to the city and to the public buildings, including the offices of the governor, collector of taxes, custom house, courts and prisons. Beside the loss on these the private losses will aggregate $2,500,000. Eighty persons are still missing. The latest reports put the number killed at 250 and the number wounded at 400.

Receiver for the Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, November 14.—In the United States court this afternoon the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New York, brought suit on foreclosure of mortgages for three sets of bonds on the Northern Pacific railroad, aggregating $53,000,000, and asked for the appointment of receivers. Judge Caldwell appointed the same receivers as heretofore and directed that all indebtedness be considered preferred claims.

The New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The new Democratic tariff bill will probably be published much earlier than has been anticipated. It has been decided not to call any caucus to consider the bill in advance of its presentation to congress. That this course will meet with criticism is evinced by the fact that Bland of Missouri, Culbertson of Texas and others have openly announced their intention of opposing free wool.

A Defaulter Arrested.

NEW YORK, November 14.—L. A. Hillard arrived this morning on the steamer Werra and was arrested. He was the cashier of the Chicago Tribune, and September last absconded with $30,000 belonging to the paper. While abroad he tried to effect a compromise on the basis of $8000 and offered to surrender to the authorities. A Chicago detective is here with extradition papers for him.

A Steamer Wrecked.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The steamer Canister is believed to have foundered at the foot of Lake Michigan near the Straits of Mackinac, and all hands drowned. Rumors of the wreck were circulated late this afternoon. The information comes from St. Ignace, where a ferry steamer reported wreckage drifting ashore on Mackinac island, marked Canister. The Canister carried a crew of fourteen.

A Reception to Teller.

DENVER, November 14.—Senator Teller was given a reception at the Palace hotel here tonight. Thousands of people crushed their way through to shake hands with silver's able champion. Speeches of congratulation and praise were made by leading citizens of the state.

Attempted Murder.

CLEVELAND, November 14.—A vicious attempt at double murder, followed by attempted suicide, occurred on the street at noon today. Michael McNamara, who boarded with Mrs. Ellen Sweeney, shot and probably wounded her and her daughter Mary, and then shot himself. He will die. The cause of the shooting is not known.

To Represent California Industries.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The state board of trade today decided to raise $500 to defray the expenses of John P. Irish, who will be sent East to represent California industries when the question of revising the tariff comes up in congress.

Ministerial Crisis in Italy.

PARIS, November 14.—There are reports of an impending ministeral crisis in Italy, which seem to be based on very creditable authority. The Spanish situation in Morocco is bad.

The Tories and Home Rule.

LONDON, November 14.—It is reported that the Tories are preparing an Irish home rule scheme, which will be published after the return of Chamberlain to England.

Expelled From Melilla.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch to the News from Madrid says that an English newspaper correspondent has been expelled from Melilla.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Armor plates for the Monadnock are arriving at the Mare Island navy yard.

A thief at Stockton stole a dentist's show case of plugged teeth. The gold in the teeth was valued at $150.

A new bank, with D. N. Hershey as president and R. H. Beamer, cashier, will open for business at Woodland on January 2, 1894.

The steamer State of Idaho, running between Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, and Kaslo, on Kootenai lake, has been wrecked. The vessel was valued at $23,000.

Louis Mahler, a prisoner at Santa Cruz, attacked Justice Craghill on the bench in his court. The Justice then threw aside his dignity and severely pummeled his assailant.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box was stolen from the stage on the route between Alturas and Amadee at Horse Lake Saturday night. It was taken while the driver was changing horses in the barn.

Fire has devasted about 8000 acres of pasture and timber land on the Santa Marguerita ranch, near Capistrano, Orange county, Cal. The ranch is owned by R. O'Neill and the Nevada bank of San Francisco. D. Garcia's large bee ranch was destroyed.

A Los Angeles dispatch says the Southern California Railroad Company offered a number of tramps work for a week or ten days at strengthening a levee to protect its track, promising $1.75 a day. Some of them worked a few hours; others a day, but all had quit at the end of the second day.

THE CLAMOR FOR NEWS

May Lead to the Publication of Blount's Report.

A VERY LENGTHY DOCUMENT

Vessels at Mare Island Preparing for a Trip to the Islands.

CHICAGO, November 14.—A special to a local paper from Washington says: The cabinet is considering the advisability of giving Commissioner Blount's report to the press. Yesterday it was thought best to say nothing more officially about the Hawaiian situation till the next steamer arrived from Honolulu, but in view of the public clamor for evidence of truth of the assertions made by Gresham, there is a belief that it may be wise to satisfy the clamor.

If the cabinet decides in favor of another official utterance an abstract will be made of evidence gathered by Blount, together with his report or part of it, and it will be given out tonight or tomorrow.

Blount's evidence covers about 5000 pages of type written matter. The evidence contains original letters of Stevens and Dole. Dole's letter is particularly interesting. It shows by date and text it was written and sent to Stevens before the provisional government had read its proclamation. In it Dole says he lacked control of several important buildings and asks that the American naval officer with marines be placed in charge of the provisional troops. There is also Stevens' original letter asking for the use of a hall in which to house the troops, and there is also Stevens' letter recognizing the provisional government before it was a government de facto.

VESSELS PREPARING.

VALLEJO, November 14.—It is said on good naval authority that the United States ships Ranger and Mohican, now at Mare Island, are being made ready for sea, and will be ordered by the secretary of the navy to proceed direct to Honolulu and report to Admiral Irwin and relieve the Philadelphia, which will return to Mare Island. The plan is to increase the number of marines in Honolulu and give Minister Willis a larger force at command.

Rumor is current here tonight that Minister Willis in going to Honolulu was the bearer of orders to Admiral Irwin from the secretary of the navy, directing that in the event of a rejection of President Cleveland's ultimatum to the provisional government or any uprising Admiral Irwin would dispatch the United States ship Adams to the United States with any special communication Minister Willis might require to send for the information of the Washington authorities. Admiral Skerritt, who was seen on the matter, smiled and said while such a course was probable he had no knowledge of it.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S STAND

It is Unanimously Indorsed by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—It was reported this morning that Secretaries Hoke Smith and Morton would resign from the President's cabinet because they disagreed with the administration's Hawaiian policy. It is learned on good authority that the cabinet is a unit in the indorsement of Cleveland's plan for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. This fact devolped after the conclusion of a cabinet meeting today. The Hawaiian question was the chief topic of discussion.

The meeting was attended by all the members except Secretary Smith, who was in Georgia.

PROBABLY SETTLED.

Predictions That the Queen Has Assumed the Throne.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Although the state department expected to hear nothing from Hawaii until Saturday, it is generally anticipated everything is settled in the islands, and that the restoration of the Queen has been accomplished without bloodshed. It is Understood Minister Willis' instructions provide for the protection of the people instrumental in forming the provisional government, and that the Queen shall grant amnesty to all engaged in her overthrow.

It is believed that Minister Willis did not receive instructions to use force in reinstating Queen Lilinokalani, but that a co-operation of the provisional government is expected when it is informed an amnesty would be granted its members. After putting the queen back the United States will resume its policy of noninterference.

TARIFF MEASURES.

The New Schedules are Being Discussed.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A full Democratic membership of the ways and means committee has been called to meet tomorrow morning. Members of the committee who have been favoring the provision for an income tax feel confident the majority of the committee favor such a plan. The iron ore and coal schedules will be discussed, and the question of placing these articles on the free list will probably be settled in the affirmative.

The tobacco, beer and whisky schedules are also expected to be considered, and there now appears little doubt but that there will be a material increase in the tax on whisky and other distillery outputs. The proposition of an increase of 35 cents a gallon on whisky is now being informally discussed, and some mention an increase as high as 60 cents a gallon.

A Special Session.

DENVER, November 15.—The Times this evening says Governor Waite has made up his mind to issue a call for a special session of the legislature before Christmas. The continued low price of silver and the fixed opinion of Waite that there will be a further decline to 60 cents, and a consequent paralysis to the silver industry of the state is the reason assigned for the call. Just what measures the governor will recommend for aiding silver he will not say.

Robbed the Paymaster.

CHICAGO, November 15.—J. A. Drake, treasurer and paymaster of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railroad, went to the office of the road, placed in a satchel money to meet the company's payroll and started with it, when he was attacked by footpads, sandbagged and robbed of the entire amount. How much the satchel contained is unknown, as the officers refuse to say, but rumor puts it between $25,000 and $30,000. So far as is known there is no clue to the robbers. Drake is said to be badly hurt, but officers of the road refuse to divulge his whereabouts.

Explosion of a Bomb.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—A mysterious explosion occurred in the Blaine lodging house on Third street, near Howard, early this morning, which the lodgers aver was caused by a dynamite bomb. Smoke was discovered issuing from the bathroom, and as several inmates of the house approached the smoldering flames an explosion of considerable violence occurred. But little damage was done, and the flames were quickly extinguished. It is thought an explosive was placed in the bathroom by a lately ejected lodger.

THE COLORS OF THE EARTH.

How They Affect the Light That Our Planet Gives to the Moon.

The wonderful difference between the same landscape in winter and in summer is a phenomenon familiar to all dwellers in the temperate zones. The two great elements of change are the presence of snow in winter and of leaves and grass in summer. If we could look at our globe from the moon, the variation in its aspect due to seasonal changes would perhaps be even more striking than it appears to those upon its surface.

In fact, we sometimes lose sight of the very important part which vegetation plays in giving color to what might be called the countenance of the planet.

It is not the highest forms of plants that always produce the greatest effect in this way. Some of the most striking scenes upon the earth owe their characteristic features to mosses and lichens. The famous "crimson cliffs" of Greenland, which extend for miles northward from Cape York, derive their splendid color from the growth of red lichen which covers their faces.

The cliffs rise between 1,500 and 2,000 feet straight from the water's edge, and being composed of gray granite their aspect would be entirely different from what it is but for the presence of the lichen.

Coming to less magnificent, but not less beautiful scenes, the rocky pass called the Golden Gate in the Yellowstone National park owes its rich color and its name to the yellow lichen covering its lofty walls, and the indescribable hues of the great hot spring terraces arise mainly from the presence of minute plants flourishing in the water that overflows them.

Considered as a whole, the vegetation of a planet may give it a characteristic aspect as viewed from space. Many have thought that the red color of Mars may be due to the existence of red instead of green vegetation there.

That its broad expanses of forest and prairie land cause the earth to reflect a considerable quantity of green light to its neighbors is indicated by the fact that at the time of the new moon a greenish tint has been detected overspreading that part of the lunar surface which is then illuminated only by light from the earth.—Youth's Companion.

Basque Is a Lonely Tongue Still.

The question, Who are the Basques? that mysterious people who give their name to the bay of Biscay, is always cropping up, and Professor von der Gabelentz has recently endeavored to show that the Basque language belongs to the African Berber family of speech—for example, the Kabyle and Taureg. His evidence, however, only amounts to a few culture words being identical in the Basque and Berber languages and certain analogies in the laws of phonetic change. Moreover, he assumes that the Basques and Iberians were the same people.

But, as Canon Isaac Taylor points out, the Iberian tongue, according to our highest authorities, was different from the Basque, and the French Basques are a different race from the Spanish Basques, who are a feebler people of the Iberian type. If we assume that the Basques conquered the Iberians, we can account for the resemblances noticed by Professor von der Gabelentz, because the Iberians of Berber origin in acquiring the language of their conquerors would retain their own phonetic tendency and also some culture words in both languages. As Canon Taylor remarks, we may still believe that the Basque language is allied to the Ural-Altaic type.—London Globe.

The Danger of Matches.

We wonder how our ancestors managed to get along at all before the invention of matches; they are so indispensably handy that we keep them in every room in the house; the "men folks" carry them in their pockets, leave them hanging in their "other clothes" in a dozen closets in all portions of the house; we have a handful resting within reach while we sleep, they are dropped here and there as we attempt to handle them; if it is light and we readily see them, they are picked up, otherwise they are left till a more convenient season—which generally does not come, simply because they are forgotten, being "only a match"—we can get plenty more for a halfpenny, and time is too valuable to be wasted over so insignificant a trifle.

Yet this "insignificant trifle" possesses the latent power to destroy the finest mansion, and with it lives of sweetness and beauty which the word can poorly afford to spare. The cause of the conflagration may not always be revealed, for the fire demon frequently covers or destroys his tracks most effectually. But how often is it apparent that only a simple match—that insignificant trifle—could have wrought the ruin!—Family Doctor.

Found Her Daughter In Tights.

An indignant mother who saw her 16-year-old daughter clad in gorgeous tights practicing a somersault has notified the police of a peculiar state of things. She says not only her daughter but a number of other girls of that age have been engaged to form a theatrical combination. These damsels, it appears, meet for rehearsals in barns and are under the instruction of a couple of men. They intend to make a tour of the small towns of the state. All wear tights, it seems, and this one girl's mamma was shocked at her daughter's appearance. The police are looking for the men who are training the tender maidens to feel at home in the skirtless costume.—Reading (Pa.) Dispatch.

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK

Yesterday Mornings' South-Bound Train No. 17.

PIXLEY THE CHOSEN PLACE

The Passenger Dashes on a Switch, Going Forty Miles an Hour.

VISALIA, November 15.—A special to the Daily Morning Delta says an attempt was made to wreck passenger train No. 17, south bound, at Pixley this morning about 3.30 o'clock.

A switch lock was filed off and the switch thrown to the siding.

The express ran into the siding while going forty miles an hour, but luckily stopped before any damage was done.

Tracks of horses were found near the switch.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

The Terrible End of an Unknown Chilian.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, November 16.—An unknown Chilian was accidentally shot and instantly killed last night by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Francois Guillemen, on a ranch of the latter's about ten miles from this city.

There was an altercation in which the Chilian appears to have been the aggressor, and Guillemen got the gun to protect himself. A struggle ensued and the gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering the body of the Chilian.

Guelleman ran for aid to the nearest neighbor, about a quarter of a mile distant. Several persons returned with him and were horrified to find the body burned to a crisp, the gun having been so close to the body as to set fire to the clothes of the victim.

Guelleman is a Frenchman and has lived on his ranch here for the past twenty-three years.

FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE

It Will Market the Fruit of its Stockholders.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—The directors appointed by the committee named by the California Horticultural Society to organize a state fruit growers' exchange met today. Edward F. Adams, manager of the proposed exchange, presented an address. By-laws for the government of the exchange were approved and will be presented to a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association to be had here December 29th.

The plan of the exchange is to act as an agent for stockholders in marketing their fruits. The capital stock is fixed at over $100,000. Shares are to be sold at $5 each, and 6 per cent interest is guaranteed on the investment.

McKinley Visits New York.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Governor McKinley of Ohio arrived here today and was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. The trip is one of recreation and calculated to benefit Mrs. McKinley. They are visiting the governor's mother. In an interview Governor McKinley said: "The vast majority rolled up in Ohio shows conclusively the workingmen have learned something since the vote last year and now see the folly of their course. They are clearly dissatisfied with the course of the present administration." In reply to a question about the campaign of 1896 he said there was no use speculating about that now, but the tariff would undoubtedly cut no small figure.

More Than They Can Stand.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The new south sounded a warning to the ways and means committee today when the manufacturing interests of Alabama and Tennessee, through its representatives, made an informal argument before the Democratic members of the committee. The conference was amicable until near the close, when the spokesman of the Southerners broadly intimated that if iron ore, coal, lumber, rice and sugar were all placed on the free list, the Democrats of the South might cease to kiss the hand that smites them.

England's Finances.

LONDON, November 16.—The Bank of England officials continue to maintain silence regarding the rumors of bad financiering upon its part. It is stated on good authority, however, that the bank's connection with bad financiering is practically limited to its transactions in a South American and Mexican company which has been ventilated in the courts, and the fact that there have been no irregularities confined to allowing favored customers to substitute less desirable securities for those upon which money was originally lent.

Will Now Practice Law.

SACRAMENTO, November 15.—The supreme court yesterday admitted the following named persons to practice in all the courts of the state: William Jenks, A. C. Aiken, A. A. Watson, C. F. Wood, R. C. Harrison, W. F. Williamson, H. D. Melone, Otto C. Gregor, Max Grimm, Neil A. Macquarrie, Frank Freeman, J. W. Bourdette, J. T. Summerville, C. A. Bliss, B. A. Poppe, H. A. Gabriel, M. C. Sloss, Frank McGlynn, G. M. Beckwith, Charles H. Crocker and Thomas P. Boyd.

Captured by the Chief.

SACRAMENTO, November 15.—Yesterday afternoon, as Chief of Police Rodgers was driving in the southern part of the city, he saw a woman running after a man and shouting. She informed the chief that the man had robbed her. The chief gave chase, and the fellow, finding himself in a tight place, threw something away. The chief picked it up and found it to be a purse containing $45. He then pursued and caught the thief, who gave the name of C. H. Doran.

Deed of a Fiend.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, November 15.—Last night Birdie Baugh, a handsome and highly respected young lady student at Mount Union college, was ravaged and murdered by Curt Davidson, a farm hand employed by her father in the absence of her parents. This morning the dead body was found on the barn floor. Davidson was found half a mile away with his throat cut by himself, still alive, but died shortly after.

Need Not Pay License.

RIVERSIDE, November 15.—A decision involving the legality of an ordinance which levies a business license in this city, was handed down by the superior court yesterday. Some time ago the physicians of the city refused to pay a license and a justice decided against them. The case was appealed and the finding of the lower court was set aside and the ordinance declared invalid on a technicality. All business houses are affected by the decision.

The Death List.

OROVILLE, Cal., November 15.—D. K. Perkins, brother of United States Senator George Perkins, died last night at 8 o'clock at his mountain home at the Galagher mine, forty miles above Oroville. Death was caused from injuries sustained in a fall.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Chief Clerk Hodge of the navy department dropped dead at his home in Reckville, Md., last night.

Injured in a Runaway.

COLFAX, November 15.—Yesterday a runaway occurred about three miles below here. Mrs. M. Manuel and Mrs. Alex Henry were severely injured. The horse became unmanageable and the ladies were thrown out. Mrs. Manuel is in a critical condition, being still unconscious. Mrs. Henry received severe injuries about the back and head. The recovery of Mrs. Manuel is doubtful.

Suicide at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, November 15.—At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the dead body of Mrs. Reuben M. Dukin, wife of a restaurant keeper at the corner of Seventh and Grand avenue was found. A letter was found written by deceased, to the effect that her husband was about to leave her and she could not live without him. Poison was the cause of her death.

A Notable Wedding.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Preparations are now going on at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Elkins, daughter of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, to Edwin E. Bruner, nephew of the late E. S. Jaffray, which takes place at 11 o'clock tomorrow. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will officiate, assisted by Archbishop Corrigan.

MINISTER WILLIS

WILL NOT EMPLOY FORCE WITHOUT FURTHER ORDERS

The Administration is Earnestly Awaiting News From the Islands.

WASHINGTON, November 16. The close secrecy maintained by the state department on the Hawaiian affair makes it difficult to judge how much printed as a fact is true, and how much is speculation. No word has been given by the authorities up to this time as to what the actual instructions to Willis are.

Readers of the Associated Press dispatches can reasonably rely on the accuracy of the statement that Willis is instructed to use all his powers of persuasion to induce the provisional government to consent to retire in favor of the Queen. He will try to induce the Queen to grant an amnesty to all revolutionists, and will seek to induce the members of the provisional government to accept office under the Queen, but will not employ force to secure the attainment of his purpose without further instructions from this government.

It is learned the forces of the provisional government of Hawaii, though small, are well organized and disciplined, and most of them are sharp shooters. It is said 2000 picked men are provided with arms in Honolulu and are enrolled in drilled companies. They have been trained for two months past as a safeguard against any royalist uprising in the islands. These companies are made up of white men largely. Eighteen rapid firing guns are included in the militia, the equipment of arms being Winchester rifles. This force would be superior to what the men-of-war at Honolulu could put on shore, but no one seems to believe any resistance would be made should the marines actually be landed.

The possibility that Minister Willis will not be able to carry out the program of a peaceable restoration of the queen, and an amalgamation of the provisional government with her administration makes all interested in the government ill at ease. Consequently news from Hawaii is awaited with more earnestness by the administration than the general public.

A Monarchy Proclaimed.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Admiral Mello, commander of the Brazilian rebellion, has declared himself for the empire. A private cable announces that a monarchy is proclaimed in Brazil. Mello has hoisted the imperial flag.

Murdered by Burglars.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Thomas E. Prunty was shot and killed and two of his children, Sadie and Peter, wounded by burglars who entered his house last night. The burglars escaped.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

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T. G. FARRER . . . . SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

WITH WITH

H. C. WARNER

1809 Mariposa Street . . . . Fresno.

All cases of Defective Vision Scientifically Corrected. A full line of Watches and Jewelry Special attention to fine watch repairing.

FIRED OUT AT MY OLD STAND—EVERYTHING DESTROYED

New Goods at My New Store

Chas. A. Schweizer

HARNESS AND SADDLES

1920 Mariposa street - - - - - - - - Fresno

C. A. KRAMER,

—MANUFACTURER—

Harness and Saddles

1148 J Street, Fresno.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY

A Crazy Italian Murders His Wife

TOGETHER WITH TWO COUSINS

He Then Ends His Own Life With a Bullet in the Head.

DEADWOOD, S.D., November 16.—One of the most horrible tragedies known in the history of the Black Hills occurred at noon today in Saw Pit gulch, two miles west of here.

Joseph Tha, an Italian, was married a year ago to his cousin, Josco Tametta. A few months after his wife left him and made her home at her cousins. Tha today went to Tametta's house considerably under the influence of liquor and shortly after shots were heard, but nothing was thought of it whatever until a peddler rapped at the door, and getting no reply, but hearing groans from within, entered.

Lying around the room amid horrible confusion of broken and scattered furniture lay Mrs. Tha, shot through the mouth, Tametta with a bullet in his breast and Mrs. Tametta with a frightful gash in the forehead, inflicted with an ax, all still in death.

In a woodshed Tha lay gasping for breath, with a bullet through his head.

In the midst of all this bloody horror Mrs. Tametta's two little children were playing.

The coroner and sheriff were immediately notified, and in a few moments a crowd collected. Tha lived but a few hours and the others were undoubtedly killed instantly.

Eckels' Report.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Mr. Eckels, controller of currency, expects to have his report finished by the end of the week. It is expected that among other things he will recommend a system by which national bank currency may take the place of all others in existence, the purpose being to allow national banks to deposit in addition to bonds, gold and silver, and treasury notes and certificates, and to issue bank notes at par value for all deposits in the treasury.

Anarchists Again.

MARSEILLES, November 16.—At midnight an attempt was made to blow up the official residence of General Mathelin, commander of the Fifteenth corps. A number of cases of dynamite were placed in and about the house, and one case on the outer wall exploded with great force, shattering the structure. No one was injured. It is thought the outrage was committed by street car drivers whose strike was recently suppressed by aid of the military. Forty anarchists are already under arrest.

Grover Turns Up.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The President returned this morning from his mysterious visit to New York, and as he entered the White House, he appeared in the best of health.

WHERE HE WAS "AT."

NEW YORK, November 16.—A special to the Mail and Express states that a congressman is authority for the statement that the President lost $100,000 in Chicago gas, and his visit to New York yesterday was to transfer property to cover the loss.

The Chinese Cases.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—In reply to a telegram from the United States marshal of the southern district of California, asking if he should discharge the Chinese held here for deportation, Solicitor General Maxwell, who is acting attorney general, authorized the release of the mean except those, if any, who have been convicted of some felony. The marshal of the northern district has already released those held by him.

Florida Gets the Fight.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Harry Mason of Jacksonville, Fla., who has been here to arrange for the fight between Mitchell and Corbett in that city, left for home today. "I am quite satisfied," said he, "the fight will come off at the Duval club, and we will spare no expense to have everything comfortably arranged for the spectators."

Knife Used in an Altercation.

SANTA MONICA, November 16.—Last night an altercation took place at "The Palms" between J. W. Heart and a man named Bullock, in which Bullock was badly cut with a knife. Heart gave himself up to the constable of that place and is now in jail awaiting the result of the injuries on Bullock, which are said to be dangerous.

Will Enforce the Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., November 16.—Attorney-General Little said yesterday that about December 1st he would bring suit against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway to vacate its charter. He asserts that the road does not maintain offices in this state as required by law.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

PHOENIX, A. T., November 15.—Lee Burton, who shot Leo Rine, a former partner, on October 21st, was convicted yesterday of manslaughter. The evidence showed that Rine assaulted Burton with a heavy cane. Burton drew a revolver and fired twice, killing Rine almost instantly.

A Stage Robbery.

UKIAH, November 15.—The overland stage was robbed this morning at 11 o'clock five miles north of Ukiah by a lone highwayman. He wore blue overalls, a cotton mask, and carried a double barrelled shotgun. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of treasure aboard. The passengers were not molested.

Dynamite in His Pocket.

NANAIMO, B. C., November 15.—A young and popular citizen of Union named John Roy went out hunting yesterday, and took with him a few dynamite caps. The caps went off in his pocket and tore away part of his side. He expired a few hours afterward in great agony.

Important Mail Damaged.

VICTORIA, November 15.—In the mail damaged by the recent railway accident on the Canadian Pacific was a large amount of matter from the custom house to Ottawa. It consisted mostly of returns for the money distributed under the award for the losses of 1891.

The Russian Refugees.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The treasury officials said this evening it was probable that some of the Russian refugees now detained in San Francisco will be released and others be returned to the custody of the Russian government.

Extradition Measures.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 15.—It is reported that a new extradition treaty is likely to be negotiated with the United States. It will cover offences not included in the present treaty. Mexico does not wish to become an asylum for Americans of the criminal class.

Suicide of an Oregon Rancher.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., November 16.—L. Vance, an old resident of this county, was found dead in his bed at Wilderville, ten miles from this city, yesterday, having shot himself through the heart with a revolver. No cause is known for the suicide.

Death of an Insurance Man.

NEW YORK, November 16.—William H. Beers, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, died this morning at his home at 26 East Forty-eighth street, after a protracted illness.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Wheat Steady; December, $1.06¼; May, $1.20¾.

Barley—Irregular; December, 73c; May, 86¼c.

Corn—99c.

Lost His Credentials.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Pilot Johnston's certificate as a pilot has been revoked. He was the pilot who was in charge of the steamer City of New York when she went on the rocks.

Oakland Wins a Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—The Oaklands defeated the Bostons today in close game by a score of 5 to 4.

FRAUGHT WITH PERIL

The Restoration of Queen Liliuokalani.

CIVIL WAR SURE TO RESULT

President Cleveland Is Playing Into the Hands of the English.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The Hawaiian question is becoming more and more interesting as the facts become more widely known. If, as the press dispatches state, Mr. Cleveland has instructed the American minister to restore the deposed queen to her throne, then he stultified the American nation in the eyes of the world. The mere fact of recognizing the accredited agents of the Hawaiian provisional government in their various capacities, and sending a duly accredited minister of the United States there, shows that the United States gave its moral support at least to that government; and to now want to establish a monarchy and with it bring ruin to American interests, seems strange to say the least.

That the reinstatement of the queen can be accomplished by force no one for a moment doubts, for the provisional government has only about 600 men available for defensive work, and even that number could not withstand the attack of half that number of well disciplined and officered troops. But should the provisional government be obliged to surrender to a superior force in Honolulu, how about the other islands of the group? Well organized and determined bodies of men are available in almost every district of the islands, and to keep them all in subjugation would require the entire Pacific squadron, and then it is doubtful if they could succeed in doing it.

The only other harbors outside of Honolulu where men-of-war can lay in safety and land troops are Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, Kahului, on the island of Maui, and possibly Lahaina, on the same island. From Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, to Hamakua, the next most populous district, is thirty-five miles. By the time our marines and blue jackets arrived there the provisional troops would be ready to receive them with open arms. From Hamakua to Kohala, the next most populous district, is seventy-five miles, and the same cordial greeting could be extended to any troops that might come that way. There are numerous small ports about the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, but unless one is well acquainted with them it is ten to one that the vessel approaching them will become a total wreck; or, in the event of their making a safe anchorage, the chances of drowning all hands while getting them on shore is very great. The inter-island steamers and schooners that ply between there ports are obliged to employ the most skillful boatmen to guide the boats through the surf, and then it is quite a common occurrence for the boats to be capsized and stove on the rocks. For this reason alone, leaving the moral question and that of protecting American lives and property out of the question, the expense to the American government to maintain Liliuokalani on the throne would be so great that her most ardent admirers would hardly dare incur it.

The provisional government was organized for the protection of life and property against a class desirous of restoring an almost absolute monarchy, and whose fondest wish is to see the Americans humiliated and the Britishers exalted. It has been contended that the American resident's have lost their right for protection from Uncle Sam by taking the oath of allegiance to Hawaii, but this question was definitely settled by the American minister resident on the islands during Mr. Cleveland's first term of office. The writer of this, with others, called on the minister and requested him to get an official opinion from Washington in regard to the matter.

The minister very kindly complied with the request, and in a short time announced that his advices from Washington were to the effect that an American did not lose his citizenship in America by taking the form of oath prescribed by the laws of Hawaii. This decision was obtained from Mr. Cleveland's cabinet during his first term and he certainly cannot consistently ignore that decision now. Another form of oath that was administered to a foreigner was to bear allegiance to the reigning sovereign, naming the sovereign. This the writer took as early as 1867. It was in form about as follows: "I (name) do solemnly swear to bear true allegiance to Kamehameha IV during his reign, or during my residence in this kingdom, and to faithfully obey all laws of the kingdom as promulgated by the king in legislature assembled." This form of oath was also declared only binding during the life of the reigning sovereign, and as none of the representative men of the kingdom have taken the oath under Liliuokalani—and if they had it would null and void now as she is no longer queen—they have not forfeited their rights of protection from the United States government.

The provisional government was organized by the best and most influential people of Hawaii, whose capital and energies have placed Hawaii among the commercial nations of the world, and if Mr. Cleveland thinks that their wishes can be ignored, and their life's labor done away with simply by saying that "I say you must restore Queen Liliuokalani to her throne," he will find it a terrible mistake. Your correspondent has lived in Hawaii for twenty-four years, and is intimately acquainted with the principal leaders of this reform movement, and knows that this is the culmination of events that have been shaping themselves for a quarter of a century, and that the government formed for self protection has been formed to stay until a treaty of annexation can be ratified or a protectorate established. But to try to coerce them into abandoning what they have been working for years to obtain will only be met with stubborn resistance, and consequently bloodshed and destruction of property. Can the United States government afford to take the chance of bringing on a civil war in Hawaii, whereby her own citizens will be the heaviest losers? I think not.

J. F. NOBLE.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS

Received Yesterday By the Midwinter Fair Commission.

The following contributions for this county's exhibit at the Midwinter Fair were received yesterday:

A. E. Shoemaker, near Fowler, a quantity of Ben Davis apples.

R. C. Williams, near Selma, a stalk of Indian corn with seven ears on it.

The committee appointed to secure contributions of minerals has organized, electing O. B. Olufs chairman and J. G. Anderson secretary. It is requested that all minerals from this county be delivered to J. G. Anderson, at 1818 Tulare street.

Specimens of the different minerals and soils of this county are wanted as follows:

Gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, quicksilver, gypsum, stone coal, lignite, copper, manganese, marble, granite, limestone, sandstone, kaolin, brick, clay and standard soils for fruits, grapes, alfalfa and grain.

It is likely that the Board of Supervisors will give financial aid to the commission for the Fresno county exhibit. A committee, consisting of Louis Gundelfinger, W. R. Thomas, Jacob Vogel, Fulton G. Berry and Thomas E. Hughes, called on the supervisors yesterday to ask for an appropriation. There is about $600 in the treasury which the board may legally appropriate to advertise the county, and this sum would go a good way toward buying space for this county's exhibit at the fair.

A REWARD OFFERED

For the Arrest of the Murderer of Joseph Cohn.

Governor Markham has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Joseph Cohn near Huron about March 13, 1893.

Cohn was buyer for a San Francisco firm dealing in hides. He came to this county early last spring and went to the West Side to buy hides. He took a man with him to drive the team.

The two men are known to have spent a night in a deserted cabin over there, but nothing has ever been heard from either since. On the pillow of the bed in which Cohn is supposed to have slept was found a large clot of blood and it is believed Cohn was murdered and his body carried away and hid. He had a large sum of money with him, which fact was generally known and which was probably the motive of the crime.

SEVERAL SMALL FIRES.

A Shed Belonging to George E. Church Destroyed.

About 6 30 o'clock Sunday evening a lamp exploded at the residence of C. H. Toy, setting fire to the room. Mrs. Toy and a friend who was visiting her, Miss Bowman, with great presence of mind ran for several comforters and succeeded in smothering the blaze. Miss Bowman's face was burned slightly.

Half an hour later the department was called to extinguish a fire in a shed situated on the alley between Merced and Tuolumne streets, west of the track. The shed contained about sixty tons of hay, which was entirely destroyed. It was the property of George E. Church.

A fire occurred in one of the rooms of the upper story in the Temple Bar building last evening, but was extinguished before the department arrived. The damage was insignificant.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

The entertainment given at Malaga Friday night by the Cotton children of Los Angeles and the Grubbs Brothers of West Park, was a great success. Each number on the program was applauded, and many expressed a wish that the entertainment be repeated in the near future. The Cotton children make a specialty of the Scotch dances and dialogues, little Laura having won the prize in the "Highland Fling" when only 4 years of age.

THE DUCK HUNTERS.

UNDER SHERIFF BERRY'S PARTY'S EXPERIENCE.

They Return With a Tattered Goose—Good Luck of Judges Harris and Crichton.

The hunting party consisting of Under Sheriff Berry, Deputy Sheriffs Ben Merritt and Frank Scott and Colonel Ben Woodworth, returned Sunday evening from their trip to the Laguna de Tache grant.

The party had been careful to take with them neither a dog nor a canoe, but returned nevertheless with a huge wild goose as full of holes as a sieve. They gave out that game was abominably scarce, and that the goose was the victim of their combined marksmanship.

When first sighted, according to their account, the goose was making an air line for the sheriff's office, 500 yards overhead. Four shotguns were raised, and the next moment mother goose came tumbling earthward, every shot having taken effect.

From a very trustworthy source it is learned that the hunters left the ground with their game bags entirely empty. Arrived at Caruthers, they met young Kanawyer, who was laboriously dragging along a wild goose he had killed with a stone. Major Berry, the financier of the party, immediately negotiated for its purchase, and after the party had left Caruthers behind them they put the goose on the ground and shot it full of holes.

Another thing Major Berry will have to explain is how the dozen ducks received at the sheriff's office several hours after the party's departure, and purporting to have been killed by the party on the grant, were procured. Deputy Sheriff Peck has done some fine detective work, and says Berry ordered the ducks a day before he left for the grant from a local dealer in game, but owing to a misunderstanding, the ducks were delivered too soon. The ducks were very good, however, and the sheriff's deputies enjoyed them.

Judge Harris and Justice Crichton returned yesterday morning from a duck hunting expedition to the Laguna de Tache grant. There was great mortality among the ducks, and little waste of ammunition if the statements of the jurists are to be accepted as the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Roast Chicken Galore.

From the Tulare Register.

Miles Holiday had a streak of bad luck last night. A lamp sitting under a patent setting hen he had under his tankhouse must have exploded, for along in the night the family were awakened by an unusual illumination to find the tankhouse in flames and four or five dozen hens roasting. They are living on roast chicken out that way now, but they are done a little too brown to suit the taste, Holiday says. The loss is about $50, besides the poultry.

Girls In Business.

Very much has been said on the subject of girls with independent incomes or well to do parents going into business or taking up any means of livelihood, and severe and it would seem very unjust criticisms have been indulged in.

It is claimed by working women and their champions that for a girl with a good home or an income to go into business or take remunerative work to do is unjust to those who are dependent on their own exertions for a living. Just where the justice of such criticism comes in it would be difficult for any philosopher to decide. No one thinks it strange. Indeed it is quite the proper thing, when a boy on or before arriving at maturity, goes out into the world to earn his living. However wealthy his father may be seems to make no difference. Indeed under such circumstances industry and application to business are looked upon as all the more praiseworthy, but for some mysterious reason the girl is not allowed this privilege.

This appears to be but another of the relics of barbarism which unfortunately cling like barnacles to the ship of progress.

Everybody has a right to earn a living or any portion of it by whatever honorable occupation he may see fit to take up. Whether it be a man or a woman matters not.

There is plenty of work in the world for both the boys and the girls

PEDAGOGUES MEET.

An Interesting Session Held Yesterday.

MR. HEATON'S TALK ON MEMORY

Denominate Numbers Discussed by Prof. Lane—Questions for Next Meeting.

The first meeting of the Fresno County Teachers' Association was held in the high school building yesterday afternoon. Between thirty and forty teachers were in attendance, among them being Messrs. Heaton, Lane, Cosgrave, A. S. Miller, Jones of the city schools; Cooke and Madsen of the business college; Messrs. Bell, F. N. Miller, Lindsay, Wash, Shelton, Wilson, Kenyon, Traber of the country schools; Mesdames Garrison, Lane, Hobbs, Misses Humphrey, Yeargin, Eva Gilmore, Conn, Westfall, Booth, Bartling, Anderson, Pratt, Geis.

President E. W. Lindsay of West Park gave an opening address, in which he briefly stated what all should aim at in such a meeting. The teachers were assembled for mutual improvement and for the interchange of ideas; improvement in teaching was obtainable only by continued and untiring effort in this direction.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, F. N. Miller, after which Mr. Heaton spoke at considerable length on the subject of "Memory." In the science of teaching two objects were to be observed: General principles governing the action of the mind, and the particular methods used in teaching separate subjects. We are constantly going to extremes in teaching; sometimes leaving everything to be reasoned out and at others, memorizing everything and leaving the explanation for the years of more mature development.

Mr. Heaton believed in combining the two; indeed, a large part of the study of geometry, which we are wont to consider as appealing to the reason only, is accomplished through the agency of memory. In demonstrating a problem we remember what we have learned before on which the proof of this problem depends. Memorizing is accomplished by cause and effect, by contrast and resemblance, or by contiguity of time and place; of the three the latter is the most difficult process. Mr. Heaton concluded his lecture by a number of devices and exercises in relation to the subject that were very interesting. Attention is the first act of memory, hence secure this in the school.

Frank Lane of the K street school followed in a lecture on "Denominate Numbers." Yards, feet and inches are something that the child knows a good deal about before he takes up the study in the arithmetic, therefore we have something to start on. A large part of this work should be done by means of practical problems. One example of finding out how many cords of wood are piled outside the school house is worth a page of such problems in the arithmetic. This is the idea that Mr. Lane urged most strongly on his hearers, and it was received with approval.

The next meeting of the association will begin at 1 o'clock on November 25th. Mr. Heaton had prepared papers on which were written a number of questions touching points in recitation. Each teacher, in answering any of these, will be required to speak three minutes at the next meeting.

The questions are as follows:

1—Do you note pupils' sight and hearing? 2—Are light and ventilation good? What can you do to improve these? 3—Are pupils kept so long in one position as to become weary and inattentive? 4—How do you awaken an interest in the abstract work of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication and division? What devices do you use to sustain this interest? 5—How do you get rapid drill work in arithmetic? 6—What means do you use to impress the spelling of a hard word, a difficult name or date? 7—How do you instruct pupils to study lessons in spelling, reading and history? 8—How test memory of these? 9—How test memory of what you tell them outside of lessons? 10—To what extent do you have daily review? 11—How do you impress words vividly on the minds of first-grade pupils so that they may recall them from written or printed characters? 12—What drill work do you use for words in first grade? How do you vary it to keep interest? 13—How do you connect remote events and facts of history and geography with familiar facts? 14—How do you vary program of daily recitation to sustain interest? In history? In geography? In arithmetic? Reading? Spelling? 15—How do you make the recitation of each pupil a mental activity for every one in the class? How test attention of those not reciting?

While the meeting is distinctively one of teachers, any parents interested in the discussions will be welcome. There is room enough in the assembly room of the high school to accommodate visitors.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Otto Ashman Loses Six of His Toes.

Otto Ashman, a young man aged about 18, left on the early morning train yesterday, intending to beat his way to San Francisco, where his mother lives. As the train slowed up near Collis he climbed down from the car, but slipped and fell, both feet being run over.

He was brought back to this city and was taken to the county hospital, where he at first refused to give his name, not wishing his mother to know of the accident. An examination of his injuries showed the necessity of resorting to amputation, and the four small toes of his right foot and the big toe and its side partner on the left foot were taken off.

Petty Offenders.

Justice Austin disposed of a number of police cases yesterday, Recorder Clark still being too ill to attend to his duties. Dan McFarland, drunk, was fined $5, which he paid. Charles Quist was sent up for thirty days for indecent exposure. W. E. Kelly pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace, and was sent to jail for ten days. John Ryan was fined and paid $10 for disturbing the peace. Johanna Fisher pleaded not guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace brought against her by Annie Weiman. The case has not yet been set for trial.

A Pleasant Social.

The I. Q. society gave an enjoyable party at the residence of J. W. Ferguson last Friday evening. There were present: Misses Sophia Reese, Margaret Parsons, Margaret Kennedy, Maude Martin, Mary Martin, Sadie Clark, Dot Austin, Nellie Knowlton, Miss Ginden and Miss Williams; Messrs. W. Parsons, Harry Thomas, G. Montague Parsons, Will Harvey, R. Lawson, Angus Clark, Ike Harris, Walter Ferguson, Frank Coater, Al Seymour, Frank Homan and Hal Freman.

Boren's Examination.

The preliminary examination of H. H. Boren, charged with forgery, will be held before Justice Austin on November 16th at 1.30 p.m. Boren is the young man who forged his father's name to a check and drew nearly $1000 from bank, which the older Boren had received on a fire insurance policy. Young Boren then went east to purchase green goods of the face value of several billion dollars, but got a brick instead for his father's good coin.

LEADERS AND RULERS.

How Some Common Names and Titles Came to Be Applied.

There are heaps of history in titles. For instance, take that of the "prince of Wales." This title is always given to the eldest son of the ruler reigning over England, and it came in this way:

Wales is now part of the kingdom of Great Britain, as Ireland and Scotland are. But once for a long time Wales was a separate kingdom. At last the English conquered it, and then after that there were always plots and rebellions among the Welsh people. By and by an English king went with his queen into Wales to see if the Welsh were ill treated, and if they were to try to make things easier and pleasanter for them. The Welsh nobles and leaders all came together to meet their English king and to complain to him.

But the king gave them no chance to speak. He rose and told them he had heard they wanted a prince of their own, and that he meant to give them one—a born Welshman and speaking no other language.

Then, as the Welsh joyfully cheered as loud as they could, he fetched out his baby son, born the night before in the Welsh castle, and of course the baby could "speak no other language," as he was not able to speak at all. Ever since the eldest son of the English royal family has been called the "prince of Wales."

That ruler deserved his own title "king," for "king" is a word that comes from "koenig," which means a "wise" or "knowing man." I suppose the first rulers—the heads or kings of small tribes—came to be so by "knowing more," by being "wiser," than the other men of the tribe.

"Czar" and "kaiser" both came from the Latin word "caesar," the title of the great conquering Roman rulers, whose only law was their own will.

The czar of Russia and the young Kaiser William of Germany have much more power over their subjects than the queen of England has over the people of England. "Sultan" is another such title, and it comes from an Arabic word, which means "absolute lord."

Grover Cleveland's title, "president," means one appointed to sit before or over others. It comes from the two Latin words "pre," which means "before," and "sideo," which means "to sit." The title shows that the president's business is to sit before or above the lawmakers and carry out and execute the laws they frame. This is why the president is sometimes called the "chief executive."

"Captain" means "head man." It comes from the word "caput," which means "the head." "Colonel" comes from the same Latin root word as "column," and the title no doubt rose from the regimental practice of marching or attacking in column, with their commander at the head.

As to the two titles "democrat" and "republican," when a small boy hears them he generally thinks of one or the other of those political parties as the people who are not of his father's way of thinking. It will do him no harm to know exactly what each of these party titles really means.

"Democrat" comes from the Greek word "demos," which means "the people," and from "kratos," which means "power." So a "democrat" is one who believes in the power or sovereignty of the people, each acting as nearly as may be for himself.

"Republican" comes from the Latin words "res publica," which mean "for the common good."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

RACING IN MODERN ROME.

Riderless Horses Goaded to Furious Speed With Balls of Prickles.

The prizes for these races were called palii, and were usually pieces of brocade or some other rich stuff, which was thrown over the back of the horse that won and so displayed to the people. We also hear of a procession of the palii, so no doubt they often took the form of banner. The nobles used to deposit them in their chapels, and in the last days of the papal government the French soldiers substituted for the procession of the palii that of the bue grasso.

The pope's dragoons used to gallop through the Corso to clear it before the race, and to warn the people that it had actually started. Either mortars were fired or trumpets blown, but accidents were perpetually occurring, and when in 1880 two people were killed just below the balcony where stood the Queen Margherita, the Barbary races were forbidden in the Corso for the future, though renewed last year in a very much modified form around the Piazza del Popolo.

The horses had no riders, but carried two balls of lead, covered with prickles, loosely attached by leather thongs below the neck and on the back. So of course the harder they galloped the more these prickly balls danced up and down and goaded them on.

Dashing furiously along the Corso, they were past almost before people knew that they had started, and in such a narrow street, with such a crush of people on either side and somebody always trying to cross at the last moment or stepping out of the throng to see if they were coming, it was small wonder that it was a dangerous game, though of course the danger was in part also the attraction.

A sheet was stretched across the street to catch the horses at the back of Piazza Venezia, in the passage still called Via della Ripresa de Barberi, in front of which was a cord covered with wet red paint. This dropped before the rush of the foremost horse, leaving a streak of paint on his chest, and thus all knew at once which was the winner.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Frenchwomen In Trousers.

For the privilege of wearing trousers the French government charges women a tax of from $10 to $12 a year. This by no means gives every woman who is willing to pay the tax a right to wear trousers. The government instead confers the right as a tribute to great merit. Trousers are, in fact, a sort of decoration given to women as the ribbon of the Legion of Honor is given to men. The only women to whom has been granted the right to wear trousers are George Sand, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Dieulafoy, the Parisian archæologist; Mme. Foucault, the bearded woman, and two feminine stonecutters, Mme. Fourreau and La Jeannette.—New York Evening Sun.

Secondhand Plate Glass.

One of the novel business trades of Boston is that of a dealer in secondhand plate glass. Nearly all of this glass is bought by the dealer from insurance companies. The large plates of this kind of glass are insured when put in a window, and when any of them is broken the owner of the injured glass usually prefers that the insurance company should replace the broken piece rather than that he should be paid its price. The dealer in the secondhand glass contrives to utilize what remains of the unbroken part of the glass.—New York Tribune.

MIDWINTER EXHIBIT

A Business Meeting Held Last Night.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

The Court House Plan of Exhibit Adopted and Space to Be Secured.

The adjourned citizens' meeting held a session yesterday evening to hear reports of committees and further discuss matters pertaining to the county exhibit at the Midwinter Fair.

Communications were read from J. H. Kelly, P. D. Jones, A. Gartenlaub and D. S. Snodgrass, representing that they would do their share in contributing to and urging the interests of the undertaking.

A communication from Alex Goldstein, now in San Francisco, stated that he had conferred with the secretary of the Midwinter Fair and was informed that no individual premiums would be conferred on material exhibited in the county collections. In order to compete for individual premiums a separate exhibit from that in the county display must be made, and located where exhibits of this kind are grouped.

A communication was read from Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the owner of the Baldwin hotel in San Francisco, stating that if the plan of making the Fresno exhibit in the form of a miniature court house was carried out, she desired to make a small contribution thereto in memory of her father, Mr. Bennett, who designed the original structure.

The committee reported but two designs for the installation, the court house miniature submitted by Harry A. Thomas, and a neat triumphal arch to be filled out with raisins and other products. After the designs had been discussed the court house plan was adopted.

Mr. McMurtry of Oakland, who is presenting two evenings of stereopticon scenes for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the Second Presbyterian church of Oakland, was introduced, and explained that the views presented the first night were all of the World's Fair in Chicago, and of the second night the Midwinter Fair and associated scenes would be presented.

His proposition to place the exhibition under the patronage of the county exhibit and divide the profits of the entertainment was referred to the executive committee.

The members of the committee present were of the opinion that it was too early yet to engage in the project.

Mr. Gundelfinger, for the executive committee, reported that the Board of Supervisors had been seen with regard to appropriating funds to assist the county exhibit, and stated that they had manifested a disposition to appropriate all they were permitted to under the law.

Of the $1000 allowed by law to be appropriated annually to the board of trade, about $400 had been put into glass jars already, and the remainder would be forthcoming.

It is believed, however, that under the laws of 1893, authorizing the annual expenditure of $2500 to induce immigration to the county, that the board will apply that sum also in promoting the county exhibit, as its purpose is identical with the purposes set forth in that law.

With regard to the suggestion that a circular should be printed and sent to citizens throughout the county, Thomas E. Hughes handed the secretary copies of two excellent circulars of which the ladies' auxilliary had sent out 500, and he stated that as a result they received in return $1 from Senator Bones, who was the sole contributor.

The suggestion was made that every school teacher throughout the county should be enlisted actively in the work of securing material and money for the exhibit. Mr. Reichman favored this, as teachers were in reach of the people through the children, and from their opportunity could accomplish much if so disposed. This matter will be referred to Superintendent Kirk.

George Roeding urged that steps be taken to preserve a quantity of green fruit in cold storage for purposes of exhibition, which was approved, and he was appointed to look after the matter.

The matter of the size of boxes in which raisins are to be packed for the purpose of lining the walls of the court house miniature was discussed, and it was decided that they should be packed in five-pound boxes of the usual size used in the trade without papers and with glass covers to exhibit the fruit, and the matter of procuring boxes of uniform size and thickness of material was delegated to T. C. White.

The statement of Mr. Barnett that the El Modelo company was not only willing to contribute, but would pack its contribution, furnishing its own boxes if desired, gratis, was applauded. However, it was deemed best to procure boxes of uniform size and furnish them to the packers in order to secure a handsome effect on the building, and a vote of thanks was extended the El Modelo company for its liberal offer.

It was decided that a standing advertisement should be run in the papers for one month requesting citizens to contribute in kind of all useful, curious or interesting articles for the exhibit, and also a liberal contribution in coin to meet expenses. The meeting then adjourned.

Thackeray and the Men of Today.

"A gentleman by the name of Thackeray, who once wrote some books," defines a gentleman as "one having high aims." Judged by this standard, my chappy friend, "where are we?" Most of us are absorbed in a desire to wear good clothes, to own horses or boats, to go to races and bet, to drink all the new combinations of abominable stuffs, to go to comic opera and get up an affair with a chorus girl. These are our "high aims." Heaven save the mark! I know of a man who the other night robed himself in a flowing silk and did a serpentine dance. Fancy it—a man! Truly this is the day of vaudeville. We find the boneless man more interesting than Hamlet, and we prefer "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" ladies to the tragedienne. Our pianos are loaded with concert hall classics of the "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow Wow" order. To have the honor of the acquaintance of one of the painted ladies of the ballet is to occupy a position of enviable distinction, and to be a real "stage door Johnny" is better than to be the writer of many books.

Dear Mr. Thackeray, you really must have been mistaken about those "high aims." We are quite sure we are all gentlemen, and you know you really couldn't call our aspirations and longings "high aims." Let me place you right. The true gentleman is he who wears the most swagger clothes, who talks in the most exaggerated way, who can drink and bet and swear, who can most recklessly squander his (or somebody else's) money, and whose intimate associates are the ladies of the chorus and the gentlemen of the turf. Oh, yes, Mr. Thackeray, you were quite wrong, or else—we are. Which?—Harper's Bazar.

The Peanut Industry.

The "goober" industry of Norfolk is unique. Here is a little city in Virginia that has become the greatest distributing center of peanuts in the world. A peanut is a pretty small item, but an annual crop of something like 5,000,000 bushels, worth millions of dollars, makes a pretty big item.

The demand for goobers has doubled within the last five years, and the supply does not yet fill the growing demand. Few people know the curious uses to which the goober has been put in trade quite of late years. No other single plant raised in this country is used in so many different ways. The Chinese say the cocoanut palm has as many useful properties as there are days in the year. The goober is not so universal as that, but it has as many valuable qualities as there are days in the week. The solid part of the nut is peculiarly nutritive and supplies fruit and food for many a family. The vines make fine fodder, some say as good as clover hay, while hogs fatten on what is left in the fields after the crop has been gathered.—New York Independent.

Bullet Waves.

One of the interesting results of the recent experiments in England in photographing flying bullets has been to show that the disturbance in the air travels faster than the bullet itself.

The photographs exhibit air waves in advance of the bullets, even when the latter are moving faster than the velocity of sound.

In one case where the bullet was moving considerably faster than sound traveled in the air it was preceded by an atmospheric disturbance which, at the moment the photograph was taken, was half an inch in advance of the point of the bullet. Even when the bullets were traveling four times as fast as sound the atmospheric disturbance kept ahead of them.—Youth's Companion.

A New Telephone.

Interesting experiments were made last week with a new telephone over 40 miles of ordinary telegraph wire between Saratoga and Albany. The new telephone is the invention of William Marshall of New York and is entirely novel in construction and principle. No magnet coil or diaphragm is used, the telephone being dependent for its working upon the acoustic interpretation of electric pulsations of sheets of ordinary tin foil and paper arranged as a condenser. By means of the system conversation can be carried on at a distance of 500 miles over a telegraph wire on which a telegraphic message is being sent at the same time.—Boston Transcript.

Matches and Insurance.

"Man in 68 wants some parlor matches. He says these eight day sticks are a confounded nuisance," the bellboy said to the clerk in one of the hotels yesterday.

"Tell him he'll have to get along with the old style match," answered the clerk. "The insurance companies don't allow parlor matches in the rooms.

"Yes, that's a fact," he continued in answer to a surprised questioner. "Insurance policies of nearly all companies prohibit the keeping and use of parlor matches in any part of a hotel, but they are generally kept in the offices because they are in greater favor and more convenient than the sulphur match, and the requirements of the policy is to that extent overlooked by both its holders and the issuing company. There isn't much chance for an accidental ignition of a parlor match to do much harm in a hotel office, but they are dangerous things in rooms where carpets or curtains or stray paper are liable to catch fire from them.

"They are not only more easily lighted by accident, such as stepping upon them, but, as is not generally known, they often break out in flame from spontaneous combustion. You may judge how easily this is liable to happen by holding a bunch of them in the dark and watching the flame that continually arises from them. The sulphur match is not so dangerous in any of these particulars."

Electricity at the Fair.

In all quarters of the Electricity building are new and astonishing uses to which the subtle fluid is put, sometimes when only the slightest force is desired; at others when a mighty and irresistible power is applied. There are splendid exhibits showing the application of electricity to mining.

Leaving this building, one watches the electric trains glide along the intramural road, or the electric launches dart, silent and smokeless, about the beautiful lagoons. Turning cityward, he sees Chicago covered by the lowering, impenetrable pall of smoke belched from myriad chimneys, and wonders when the equivalent of light and heat will be generated at the big coalfields and waterfalls and sent broadcast throughout the land; when cleanliness and quiet shall prevail.—New York Evening Post.

To Exterminate Parasol Ants.

The government of Trinidad has passed an ordinance for the extermination of parasol ants, so far as its power extends. The pest has become unbearable. In fact, from the nature of things wherever this ant is found a growing civilization must wage war to the death with it, for the creature strips trees of their leaves, which it neatly trims to the size and shape of a threepenny bit and carries to the nest. An army of Æcodoma cephalotes at work is one of the strangest sights in tropical America. The column may be followed for a mile, 3 or 4 inches in width, a serried mass of ants, each carrying aloft upright as a flag its green disk. They will strip a large tree of which they fancy the leaves in 24 hours.—Kew Bulletin.

Where Their Wealth Came From.

The New York Sun has been investigating the Four Hundred and prints a number of receipted bills of the last century showing that a Stuyvesant sold handkerchiefs; a DePeyster, beans; a Rhinelander, hats; a Brevoort, pewter spoons; a Beekman molasses, and a Roosevelt, lampblack. Their plutocratic descendants may not like it, says the Atlanta Constitution, but if the old pioneers were honest traders there is nothing to be ashamed of in their record.

Studying Our Architecture.

Tatsuzo Sowe of Tokio, a Japanese architect, is in Boston studying the architecture of notable buildings—the new public library, Trinity church, the state house and others. He told me: "I came to the United States rather than Europe because the United States has the latest and newest designs. Europe still clings to the old styles."

Corduroy Portieres.

Corduroy promises to be a great favorite, both for hangings and for the coverings of divans and chairs. In some of its newest forms it is strikingly handsome, showing figures of a lighter tone upon a ground of the same color, and in even the familiar plain it is both good and desirable. For portieres it is especially to be commended, as it takes rich, deep folds and gives just that sense of warmth and freedom from draft that is to be desired.

Long Winded.

Overheard at the Salle des Capucines during the delivery of a lecture by the famous X.:

"How full he is of his subject!" said one of the hearers.

"Yes, but how slow he is in emptying himself!" was the reply.—Intransigeant Illustre.

CLERGY AND BAR.

Rev. Collins and Attorney Hart Indicted.

LIBEL AND EMBEZZLEMENT

The Grand Jury Takes a Hand in the Blasingame-Bearden Scandal.

The highly sensational wrangling over the Blasingame-Bearden scandal, in which Rev. J. H. Collins, pastor of the Congregational church, took a prominent part, has resulted in the unexpected, the grand jury finding an indictment against the reverend gentleman.

It was pretty generally known that District Attorney Church felt aggrieved at the insinuations contained in a card published in the Expositor over the signature of Rev. Collins, and had brought the matter to the attention of the grand jury, but no information had leaked out as to the probable action of the grand jury until the indictment for criminal libel was found.

The bill of indictment, including Rev. Collins' card which occasioned it, reads as follows:

"J. H. Collins is accused by the grand jury of the county of Fresno, state of California, by this indictment, found this 13th day of November, 1893, of the crime of libel, committed as follows: That said J. H. Collins, on or about the 2d day of November, 1893, at the said county of Fresno, state of California, did willfully, feloniously and with a malicious intent thereby to injure Firman Church, the district attorney of the county of Fresno, and to expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule, publish and cause to be printed and published and expressed by printing in a certain newspaper called the Daily Evening Expositor, printed at Fresno, in said county of Fresno, and published and circulated in said county of Fresno, the following defamatory and libelous words of and concerning said Firman Church, towit:

"'Something Queer—Food for Thought. Some Plain Facts Which Everybody Should Know.

"'I wish to present a few facts so that people may draw their own conclusion as to the relation of the public prosecutor to the Blasingame-Bearden case.

"'This public official (?) admits the commission of a crime—either rape or blackmail. It is true that either one of these crimes has been committed, and it is also true that this official (?) has not shown a vigorous disposition to bring the guilty parties to justice. For what is he paid?

"'When I first approached Mr. Church I asked him if a certain deputy might handle the case, and have no one else from the office touch it. He said yes; but a few days after this Mr. Blasingame mortgaged eighty acres of property in the Scandinavian colony for $16,000. He immediately sought an interview with Mr. Church and was secreted for nearly two hours with him, and thereupon Mr. Church informed me that he would not allow the certain deputy to handle the case. The terms of the mortgage may be seen at the recorder's office, on page No. 316 of a book entitled 'Mortgage,' and numbered 104. It was recorded September 20, 1893.

"'It is a notable fact that no counter affidavits were made until after this mortgage had been made. It is a notable fact that the father of the girl was anxious to prosecute the case, even up to the very day of the mortgage, but has not been since; and I claim it to be an outrageous fact that as soon as the mortgage was made the 'public prosecutor' should take the matter out of the hands of a deputy whom he had promised to have handle it.

"'The question which I would like to have the public solve is what relation did the $16,000, presumably raised by mortgage on that eighty acres of land, have to do with the counter affidavits; the father's refusal to prosecute further; and last, but not least, the public prosecutor's flop in the case?

"'I will put it in the form of an equation: $16,000—counter affidavits—the father's refusal to prosecute—Mr. Church's flop=?

"'As to whether our public prosecutor should be a factor in such a problem I am willing the public shall decide, as I am also as to who is the 'bigger scamp.'
J. H. COLLINS.

"'P. S.—I am interested in this matter only as a private citizen, and not as a pastor. I have a little girl of my own, and feel it to be my duty to stir the matter until something shall be done.
"'J. H. C.'

"Contrary to the form, force and effect of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of California."
"FIRMAN CHURCH,
District Attorney."

The names of the witnesses examined before the grand jury on finding the foregoing indictment were Jesse F. Church, W. H. McKenzie, L. A. Blasingame and Firman Church.

Rev. Collins was arrested, and Judge Holmes fixed his bond at $2500, which was given a few hours latter, with H. D. Colson and George A. Noble as sureties.

The second indictment was found against S. R. Hart, the attorney, for embezzlement, alleged to have been committed as follows:

"The said S. R. Hart, on or about the 25th day of November, 1892, at the said county of Fresno, state of California, was agent of Antone George, and as such agent and attorney, did then and there collect, and was intrusted with, and had under his control, for the use of said Antone George, the sum of $191 in gold coin of the United States, and he, the said S. R. Hart, did then and there, willfully, fraudulently and feloniously embezzle and appropriate to a use and purpose, not in the due and lawful execution of his trust, to wit: To his own use, said sum of $191, contrary to the form, force and effect of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of California.
"FIRMAN CHURCH,
"District Attorney."

Names of witnesses examined before the grand jury, on finding the foregoing indictment: Antone George, Frank H. Short and Arch McDonald.

Defendant's bond was fixed by Judge Holmes in the sum of $2500, but afterwas reduced to $1000.

Sam Woldenburg and J. Ed. Hughes are the bondsmen for Hart.

The Well Bred Woman.

The funny papers are never weary of descanting upon the flatteries of your society dame. "How are those beautiful children? I shall never forget how sweet they looked when I peeped in at them in their nursery that day. And how is your precious mother? What a wonder she is! Everybody speaks of her marvelous crazy quilts. And your husband? All the men are talking about him. That speech of his at the —— club dinner took everybody by storm." And so on, ad nauseam. But it never gets to that point with the listener. "The one thing of which men never tire is the honeyed voice of approval."

If, as Frederika Bremer says, "the great duty of life is not to give pain," your society dame is performing the great duty of life with admirable success. She not only does not give pain, but she bestows positive pleasure. Even to those who know that her words are meant only to smooth the passing moment and must not be taken too seriously her little "euphuisms" are grateful.

Among the *better* class of well bred people compliments are not "laid on with a shovel" nor "dragged in by the hair." They flow easily, for they are the result of a lifetime of effort to make one's self agreeable to everybody, so far as one can do it within the limits of truth. The unfailing aplomb of the well bred woman assists her wonderfully here. She recalls clearly at the first glance the peculiarities and the circumstances of her visitor, she sorts out the pleasant from the unpleasant, and she invariably alludes in her remarks to the pleasant. The transplanting without its luxurious effusiveness, of this good custom into the home life and into the narrow circles of the "outs" could result only in good.—New York Times.

OPTIONAL HOSPITALITY.

It Can Be Made One of the Greatest Pleasures of Domesticity.

Many a pretty little home has been broken up and the domestic Lares and Penates scattered to the four winds because, as the young folks ruefully put it, "we were simply run to death with company." Visitors are costly luxuries, and in homes where every expense has to be calculated down to the finest detail an extra one or two meals or to spend a few days beneath the rooftree means an outlay that sometimes makes severe inroads into the little store laid up for a rainy day.

Young housekeepers in the flush of their first month or so of happiness in their new home will invite their friends indiscriminately to come and see them and argue with themselves in an inconsequent and generous fashion that what is enough for two will amply supply any additional ones that may drop in for luncheon or dinner.

This sort of thing is all right once in awhile. A home would not be a home if it were not the place where one could receive friends and show to those outside the ken of the domestic circle what a delightful thing it is to have one's own little house. Yet when visitors come in droves, bringing trunks that indicate a lengthy stay, the worried housekeeper soon discovers that the allowance for the table does not go half so far, and that the bills at the grocer's and butcher's run up with alarming rapidity.

If one is rich, of course, this added expense is of no consequence, but it is not to them that we speak, but to those who wish to be hospitable, but whose purse limits them on this line as well as many others. In order to obviate much of the trouble that comes from an overdose of company, the hostess should, at the beginning, tell her friends that when she is ready for them she will invite them, and when this time arrives she should in her own gracious, womanly way let them know how long a stay she has made preparations for. The casual visitor, or those who drop in for evening calls are, of course, not included in this. It is only those who come for days at a time, and if they are as friendly as they profess to be they will understand the motive in their invitation and will be kind hearted and considerate enough to regard it to the letter.

Such a plan as this, if adopted and followed with a thorough understanding on both sides, would make home life far more pleasant and prove that optional hospitality is one of the greatest pleasures of domesticity, instead of being the cause of a breakup, as too generous doses of visitors are frequently apt to be.

Reassured.

Angelina (anxiously)—Are you sure, dear, that you don't regret it, and that you don't sometimes miss your life as a bachelor?

Edwin (with cheerful conviction)—Not a bit. I tell you what, Angy, I miss it so little that if I were to lose you—a—I'm blessed if I wouldn't marry again.—London Tit-Bits.

The Proper Thing.

Miss Keedick—Mr. Gilley actually offered himself to Miss Darley on a postal card.

Miss Gasket—What did she do?

Miss Keedick—Refused him. She said she preferred sealed proposals.—Detroit Free Press.

As Busy as Ever.

The great fire in the Masonic Temple, which cost Smith Bros., the leading druggists, their fine corner store, did not, however, cause them any loss of trade. In their new store at 1741 Tulare street, Hughes Block, they are still as busy as ever. The public of Fresno have become familiar with the fact that Smith Bros. are the most reliable druggists, especially for prescriptions and family receipts; that their drugs and chemicals are always fresh and pure, owing chiefly to the large business transacted by them; that their prices are the most reasonable in the city; that their qualifications are the highest, as shown by the number of certificates held by them entitling them to practice pharmacy. In short, that they are the leading druggists of Fresno.

Tender Feet.

If your feet are tender and sore from prespiring too freely, procure a box of Smith's Foot Sweat Sand, which will cure you. 25c per box at Smith Bros.' drug store.

Smith's Corn Paint never fails. Try it.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

A hair dressing having no equal, producing soft, luxuriant hair. A sure cure for falling hair, dandruff, itching scalp, pimples on face, blackheads, salt rheum, sun burn, chapped hands, eczema, and every other scalp and skin disease. Try it. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by all druggists.

No Chills! No Fever!

After taking Smith Bro's Ague Cure, the only certain and speedy cure for chills and fever and all diseases arising from bilious derangements caused from malaria, such as chills, fever, dumb ague, bilious fever, intermittent and remittent fever, Smith's remedy never fails. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Smith Bro's, druggists, 1741 Tulare street, Hughes block, next to Peoples Savings Bank, Fresno, Cal.

A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested—*fat*. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is *partly digested fat*—and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Prepared by Scott & Downe, N. Y. All druggists.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Fire in a San Francisco School.

ARREST OF THE NOTORIOUS EARP

A Fight Between Police and Tramps. Death Under Wagon Wheels.

San Francisco, November 10.—The Clement grammar school, containing 700 young children, was discovered on fire during school hours this afternoon. The children marched out in an orderly manner when the alarm was given and there was no panic. The fire was in the garret and was extinguished before much damage was done.

Miles Baird, a 14-year-old boy, a pupil of the school, was arrested on a charge of arson. He confessed that he had started the fire in the garret to see how the pupils would get out of the school in case of a real fire. Young Baird has always had a mania for setting buildings on fire.

A Bad Man Arrested.

Yuma, A. T., November 10.—Warren Earp, one of the notorious Earp brothers who terrorized Tombstone several years ago, was arrested today for assaulting Professor Behrons. Earp induced the professor to walk across the railroad bridge with him, and when half way across seized Behrens by the throat and attempted to throw him off the bridge. Behrens resisted successfully and finally induced Earp to let him alone by promising to give him $25.

Police and Tramps Fight.

San Bernardino, November 10.—A gang of about twenty-five tramps congregated in Lytle creek wash Thursday night, at the upper end of Third street, making the night hideous with their carousing. The citizens in the neighborhood became alarmed and called on the police, who made a raid, and after a hard rough-and-tumble fight succeeded in landing ten of them in jail.

Crushed Under Wagon Wheels.

San Luis Obispo, November 10.—Jose Vincente Estudillo, one of the oldest representatives of the famous historic family of that name, was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon near his ranch in this vicinity. He was taking a four-horse team through a gate, when the horses started. He ran and grasped the lines, but was thrown under the wheels and his skull crushed.

Work on the Cruisers.

Vallejo, November 10.—The cruiser Boston was undocked yesterday and moored in "Rotten Row," where she will remain until orders for her repair are received. Today the United States ship Ranger will be docked and her hull painted preparatory to her trial trip, which will take place some time next week.

Died From Blood Poisoning.

San Rafael, November 10.—Martin Salm, a contractor employed in rebuilding the San Rafael Methodist church, injured his hand a few days ago while at work. Blood poisoning set in, and yesterday he died. This is the second serious accident that has occurred since the work on the church commenced.

Crushed by a Log.

Redding, November 10.—A young man named Will Cory, a native of Pennsylvania, who has been employed in the woods for the Shasta Lumber Company as brakeman on a logging train, was killed yesterday at the mill by a log rolling off of the trucks and on to him.

Food for Bostonians.

Santa Maria, November 10.—An average of 4000 sacks of beans per day has been delivered at the station during the past three weeks, and over 200,000 sacks of grain have already been delivered. The products of this section show a steady increase and development.

Liens on an Irrigation Company.

San Bernardino, November 10.—The Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles and the Pacific Rolling Mill Company of San Francisco filed liens yesterday against the property of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, the first for $10,200 and the latter for $1735.85.

The Markets.

San Francisco, November 10.—Wheat—Dull; December, $1.09¼; May, $1.22½.

Barley—Quiet; December, 76c.

Corn—90c.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The Eugene, Or., flouring mills have been destroyed by fire.

McConnell & Co.'s large carpet store at Spokane has been seized by creditors.

The salmon canneries on the Sinslaw river in Oregon have closed for the season. The pack has been larger than ever before.

Bateman Brothers of San Francisco have been awarded a contract for finishing the interior of the San Jose public building, and putting in the plumbing and gas piping for $30,470.

George B. Crosby of Sacramento has been appointed special agent of the interior department to investigate and report on the Digger Indians, with the view of improving their condition.

There are charges against Past Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge at Mare Island of having manufactured or caused to have produced a bogus dispatch purporting to come from Secretary Herbert, and which upheld an opinion advanced by Dr. Ashbridge.

Arthur Hall, while oiling the machinery at the grape food factory at Los Gatos, was caught on the shafting and whirled through space two or three times before his clothing gave way. He was badly bruised and all his clothing except his shoes and stockings was torn off.

A few nights ago a little German tramp stole a lantern from the Mexican house at Pampa, Kern county, and flagged different trains at that place to obtain a ride. He stopped No. 19, boarded it and made the conductor partly believe that he had a brother aboard the train whom he was to meet and travel on to Kansas City. When his ticket was asked for he said it was way down in his pants leg, and he could not get it. The last seen of the little rascal he was trying to make headway aboard a freight train.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Indications Point to Another Bitter Fight.

Washington, November 10.—It is difficult to predict the effect the recent elections will have on the tariff bill now being formulated by the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee.

Chairman Wilson declares the passage of the very measure now under consideration to be the only thing needful to restore public confidence and replace the Democratic party on the pedestal of political supremacy.

The proposition to put wool, lumber, iron ore, coal and salt on the free list will be opposed in some quarters and by strong men. Judge Culberson, chairman of the judiciary committee, has requested a caucus and Bland of Missouri is credited with a determination to fight the bill if it places the articles mentioned on the free list. The committee is making satisfactory progress and expects to have the bill ready to report when congress meets.

SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

They Are Believed to Be Leagued With Robbers.

Barcelona, November 11.—Aragon, the French anarchist, one of the men arrested on suspicion of being connected with the outrage at the Liceo theater, turns out to have been a friend of Pallas, the anarchist executed for attempting the life of Captain General Martinez Campos.

The lodgings of the French anarchist were searched shortly after his arrest and photographs of Chicago anarchists and other anarchistic prints were found. The police also seized documents which lead them to believe the bomb throwers are leagued with a gang of thieves, as when the panic-stricken audience rushed from the theater on the night of the explosion numerous attempts to snatch jewelry, purses, etc., were made.

So much alarm has been caused among the theater-going people by the disaster at the Liceo theater that places of amusement have been almost deserted ever since.

VISALIA'S BAD MEN.

Two of Them Sentenced to San Quentin.

Visalia, November 11.—Alex. Cossullo of Los Angeles pleaded guilty to the charge of highway robbery in the superior court today, and was sentenced to eight years in San Quentin. Cossulo and another man held up Constable Murray near Tulare in September. Murray shot the defendant in the arm.

Walter Gleason was sentenced to seven years in San Quentin for robbing W. E. Lemon, an Exeter shoemaker.

A Train Held Up.

Cairo, Ill., November 11.—The Illinois Central train due here at 1.30 this morning was held up at Mayfield Bridge, Ky., eight miles south of here, by five masked men. The robbers entered the express car, secured a small amount of cash and a valuable package, the contents of which are unknown. The robbers then jumped from the train and made for the woods, followed by several pistol shots from the revolvers of the messengers and conductors, but without effect. There is no clue to the robbers.

Sucked Gas Through a Hose.

Los Angeles, November 11.—C. D. Humphreys, one of the proprietors of a well known lodging house, committed suicide yesterday by shutting himself up in his room and turning on the gas. Humphreys was 65 years of age. For some time past he has been a sufferer from spinal trouble, and it is thought that his brain was affected. When found he was quite dead, having fastened a rubber tube to the gas fixture and held the other end to his mouth, wrapping his head in a comforter.

Congratulations for McKinley.

Columbus, O., November 11.—West Virginia was the first state to send a body of representative citizens to Columbus to congratulate McKinley in person. Thirty citizens of Wheeling came here for this purpose on a special train this afternoon. B. Hart of the Wheeling Intelligencer addressed the governor on behalf of the party. In part he said: "We have prospered most under the measure which bears your honored name, and have suffered most under the threat to wipe out that law."

A Mania for Incendiarism.

Nevada, November 11.—Fred Vivian, a nineteen-year-old lad addicted to tippling and reading flash literature, was arrested last night on suspicion of starting several incendiary fires within the past months. Twice this week the house occupied by his parents, who carried no insurance, was discovered on fire, and both times he was on the scene when the fires broke out. The officers believe that the accused has a mania for burning property.

For California's Interest.

Washington, November 10.—Geary of California was before the Democratic members of the ways and means committee this afternoon, urging them not to put a tax on native wines. He represented this industry as of great importance to the Pacific coast, and he was earnest in his solicitations that there should be no tax levied upon it. Hall of Missouri also appeared and argued in favor of an income tax as a means of raising revenue.

Another Crank.

Cleveland, November 10.—A crank called at the office of M. T. Herrick, secretary and treasurer of a society for savings this afternoon, with a dynamite bomb in one hand and a revolver in the other, demanding $50,000. Herrick knocked him down and grappled with him on the floor. While in this position the crank fired one shot at Herrick, the bullet passing through his coat. The fellow then jumped through the window and escaped.

General Rusk's Condition.

Viroqua, Wis., November 10.—General Rusk's condition is all the physicians and his family dared hope for. His suffering is intense, necessitating the use of opiates at intervals. He is very weak, and one of his physicians remains with him day and night. Although the general's case is very critical, one of the physicians held out assurances that his chances for recovery are good.

Field Improving.

Chicago, November 10.—Eugene Field is ill with pneumonia. His condition has been critical, but he is now recovering. He was taken ill two weeks ago. Pneumonia first affected his left lung and later, as he was recovering from the effects of the attack, his right lung became affected, and for a time he was not expected to live. All danger is now said to be passed.

Harrison's Will.

Chicago, November 10.—The will of the late Carter B. Harrison was filed in the probate court today. It bequeaths property valued at $950,000 to be divided between his four children after two years. Among other minor bequests he gives $10,000 for a permanent investment for charity, to be decided on by his executors.

The Geary Law.

Washington, November 10.—Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue department expects soon to take the necessary steps for the enforcement of the amended Geary law. His letter of instructions to collectors will be practically the same as that issued under the original act.

Arrest of an Embezzler.

New York, November 10.—Eno has been arrested again on a charge of embezzling $25,000 of the funds of the First National bank. Eno was arrested last February, but the indictment was quashed on the ground that it was not sufficiently specific.

THE HAWAIIAN QUEEN

To Be Reinstated by the U. S. Government.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S LETTER

He Says the Queen Was Wrongfully Deposed and Should Be Re-enthroned.

Washington, November 10.—The letter of Secretary Gresham to the President, dated October 18th, concerning Hawaiian affairs has been given out for publication. In it he takes the ground that the marines landed by the United States steamer Boston at the time of the revolution were not landed to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. "Their very presence," he says, "implies coercive measures against it. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of the troops landed from the Boston and its continued existence is due to the belief by the Hawaiians that in an effort to overthrow it they would encounter armed forces of the United States."

Secretary Gresham thinks the great wrong accomplished should be undone by restoring the legitimate government, as nothing short of that will satisfy the demands of justice.

In his communication to the President, Secretary Gresham says the arguments presented are taken from facts furnished by Commissioner Blount. The secretary reviews the causes leading to the revolution last January, and the manner in which it was conducted. "The Queen was told that the provisional government was supported by the American minister, and would be maintained by the military force of the United States; that she could not engage with hope of success in war with the United States, and that resistance would lead to a needless sacrifice of life. The Queen thereupon announced that she would yield to the superior force of the United States, and gave up her authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon facts being presented, undo the action of it's representative and reinstate her. It was not claimed on the 17th of January, or until some time thereafter, that the Queen surrendered otherwise than as stated in her protest.

"Claims made by Minister Stevens and the commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional government that American troops were not landed until the government and its potential machinery, barracks, police stations, etc., were in possession of the revolutionists, are utterly at variance with the evidence contained in Blount's reports. The provisional government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence and when the legitimate government was in full control of the palace, barracks and police stations, Mr. Stevens' well know hostility and force landed from the Boston was all that excited apprehension in the mind of the Queen. The troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the government.

"I understood Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtain possession of the government building and read the proclamation he would support them, and he kept that promise. This assurance was an inspiration to the provisional government, and without it the annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. The majority of voters in Hawaii never favored annexation. Mr. Blount states he did not meet a single annexationist willing to submit the question to a vote of the people.

"The government of Hawaii," he says, "surrendered it's threat of war until such a time only as the United States should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and a provisional government was created, to exist until the terms of a union with the United States could have been agreed upon."

The treaty of annexation withdrawn from the senate should not, he argues, be submitted again. "Should not the great wrong," he says, "done to a feeble but independent state by an abuse of authority by the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it themselves? Our government was first to recognize the independence of the islands, and it should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud."

Tore Up the Tracks.

San Francisco, November 11.—In compliance with orders from Mayor Ellert, the superintendent of streets with 100 men started tearing up the street car tracks on Bush street today. This action was taken by the mayor after consultation with the city attorney, who rendered a written opinion upon the invalidity of the franchise by which the Sutter Street Railway Company assumed to run one car a day on Bush street.

Completing Arrangements.

New York, November 11.—Bowden and Mason are to arrive here tomorrow from Jacksonville, Fla. They come to complete arrangements for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. A check for $5000 to defray the training expenses of the pugilists reached Manager Bouse of the Police Gazette, and it is thought the agreement will be signed by Monday evening.

New York Finances.

New York, November 11.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve increase $5,815,275, loans increase $602,700, specie increase $1,523,400, legal tender increase $6,368,700, deposits increase $8,327,3000, circulation decrease $53,600. The banks now hold $57,828,725 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Meeting of Wrestlers.

Vancouver, November 11.—Big Harry Dunn, the champion wrestler of Australia, is here. The Nanaimo miners who brought out McLeod, the champion wrestler of the world, have sent for Dunn to come and see them. They will back their favorite for all they have. Dunn will leave for Nanaimo shortly to make a match with McLeod.

A One-Sided Game.

San Jose, November 11.—About 6000 people watched the game between the Stanford and Reliance football teams. Stanford had an easy game, winning by a score of thirty-four to nothing. Walton played a remarkable game for the victors. M. Taylor and Wikoff had their noses broken and Edwards a leg dislocated.

Passed a Forged Check.

San Rafael, November 11.—Some of San Rafael's merchants have been victimized once more. A man calling himself Sidney Spencer entered Conway & Gallagher's grocery and presented a check, signed Berry Brothers, which was cashed. Later the check was discovered to be a forgery.

Two Asphyxiated.

St. Louis, Mo., November 11.—B. Perry Collins of Washington, D. C., and I. Salmon of New York were found dead in a room at the St. James hotel this morning. Both were representatives of the Old Dominion cigarette. It is supposed their death resulted from asphyxiation.

FIRE AT MEMPHIS.

Two Lives Supposed to Be Lost. Others Injured.

Memphis, Tenn., November 13.—The Lennos block went up in a blaze tonight. The fire communicated with other buildings, and for some time a general conflagration was threatened. The scene was wild with confusion and horror. Men jumped from windows to save their lives. Several were injured seriously. Two lives are supposed to have been lost. The flames licked their way up the stairs, which was the only means of exit from the top stories. Attention was attracted to cries from the third story in the rear, which was occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, and several forms were seen at the windows in the stifling smoke appealing for aid. Before the firemen could locate the imprisoned men the heat became so intense they were forced to jump, fell on the rough flagstones and were terribly hurt. Four made the leap. Men were at windows until relieved by the hook and ladder brigade, and they almost suffocated.

Falling Into Line.

New York, November 13.—The Philadelphia Press-Times, The North-American, The Evening Bulletin and German Democrat today severed all relations with the United Press and joined the Associated Press, the service to begin at once.

Chicago, November 13.—The Worcester Spy, the oldest daily in Massachusetts, today severed its relations with the United Press and joined the Associated Press.

Another Record Breaker.

Boston, November 13.—The new United States cruiser Columbia arrived in Boston harbor at 4 a.m. today from Delaware breakwater, her run at sea being the quickest ever made by a war vessel in this country, beating the New York's time over two hours. Thursday she will be given a trial trip.

Death in a Fire.

San Francisco, November 11.—In the fire which destroyed the building occupied by the Wisconsin and California Furniture Company early this morning John Peralka, one of the firemen, lost his life, and five or six others were burned about the face and hands, but none seriously. The loss was $40,000.

Claims Against Uncle Sam.

Victoria, November 11.—Claims aggregating $1,000,000 have been forwarded to Ottawa by Collector of Customs Milne on behalf of British Columbia settlers, to be presented against the United States under the arbitration agreement.

Capital Removal Case.

Sacramento, November 13.—The supreme court, sitting here today, advanced on the calendar the capital removal case of H. P. Livermore vs. Secretary of State Waite, and will hear both that and the Ridcout case Thursday.

A Strike Probable.

Cleveland, O., November 11.—Notices have been posted in all the foundries in this city that hereafter they will run open shops. This virtually ignores the union. The union scale of wages will not be signed. Moulders are greatly excited, and a general strike may be instituted.

Sentence of a Perjurer.

Santa Cruz, November 11.—Yesterday Judge Logan denied the motion for a new trial in the case of D. M. Porter, convicted of perjury in falsely swearing to his petition in insolvency, and sentenced him to serve five years at San Quentin. The case will be appealed.

Attempted Assassination.

Paris, November 13.—An attempt was made this evening to assassinate Georgievitch, Servian minister to France, by a partly dressed man, who fired a shot at him while he was in a restaurant. The assailant was arrested.

Want It Ended.

Washington, November 10.—It is stated that the English government has urged the United States to exert a mediating influence between the conflicting elements in Brazil and end the internal strife in that country.

Burglars Held for Trial.

Los Gatos, November 11.—The examination of Eugene Fraser and John Devoie was held at Los Gatos yesterday, and they were held to answer to charges of burglary for entering the store of Williams Sons on November 4th.

Got His Deserts.

Riverton, Ala., November 11.—Early this morning a masked burglar entered the house of Mrs. Davis, who is reputed to be wealthy, and shot her and her daughter dead, and was himself shot to death by Mrs. Davis' 16-year-old son.

Victorious Yale.

New York, November 11. Yale won a very close and exciting game of football from the Pennsylvania team today by a score of 17 to 10. An immense crowd witnessed the contest.

Snow in Omaha.

Omaha, November 11.—Snow began falling here this morning, and by 6 o'clock three inches of it was on the ground. Electric street car traffic is considerably delayed.

Lyon's Successor.

San Francisco, November 12.—Geo. T. Shaw has been appointed grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, to succeed W. B. Lyon, deceased.

Loss of an Eye by a Pistol.

Banning, November 11.—Arthur Humphrey, aged 12 years, accidentally shot out his left eye yesterday while toying with a revolver.

The Markets.

San Francisco, November 11.—Wheat—Steady. December $1.08¾, May $1.21¾. Corn 90c.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Ray Hutchins received a dose of vitrol in one of his eyes the other day while emptying a carboy of the acid at Pasadena. The accident was rather serious, but it is thought the sight will not be impaired.

A company has been organized to float logs down the Mokelumne river. It is proposed to clean out the channel of the stream, and a thirty-years' lease is wanted by the company. If successful this will open up a great timber region.

H. C. W. Hinchcliffe, special agent of the Sunset Telephone Company, is at Willows for the purpose of placing a system of telephones in that city that is entirely new. By this system subscribers will be entirely independent of the local central office.

A thief who doubtless possesses a weakness for silver bullion entered the office of the Butte and Boston Mining Company of Butte, Mont., and stole from the safe a bar of bullion weighing forty-eight pounds. In all, there were three bars in the safe, but only one was taken.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR

The President Approves Gresham's Report.

AMERICAN HAWAIIANS EXCITED

San Francisco Business Men Refuse to Recognize the Provisional Government's Demands.

Washington, November 11.—James Hyde Pratt of Albany is in the city. There is a family relationship between him and President Cleveland. Pratt also has a family relationship in the Hawaiian islands and feels much exercised at the policy towards the islands ennunciated in Secretary Gresham's letter. He drove out to Woodley this afternoon and had half an hour's talk with the President on the subject. As a result it is learned that Cleveland approves thoroughly and wholly Gresham's letter and all contained in it.

Pratt lived much in the islands, and don't agree with Gresham's ideas or belief as to the facts in the case. He stated to the President that Gresham's letter read to him like a special plea of an advocate for his case. His statement that the deposition of the queen was accomplished by aliens was sufficient to discredit the whole letter. He stated to the President his belief in order to re-establish Queen Liliuokalani it was necessary to disarm every white man in the islands. He did not believe the queen could be maintained on the throne a day without the influence of armed forces or the authority of the United States.

The President asked Pratt whether he thought he had as good opportunities for information on the subject as the President, after a careful investigation and study of the subject for eight months.

Pratt rejoined that he thought he had, since he has been in intimate relations by correspondence and otherwise with the islands for over thirty years.

The President closed the interview by saying he had absolute faith in the accuracy of all conclusions drawn by Gresham and Stevens, and Captain Wiltse committed the act of usurpation and had done a wrong to a helpless power, which it was the duty of the United States government to undo.

Pratt consented to relate the substance of his interview with President Cleveland for publication by the Associated Press.

HAWAIIANS EXCITED.

San Francisco, November 11.—Hawaiians in San Francisco are greatly excited over Secretary Gresham's letter, and the Associated Press office here is frequently visited to learn the latest news from Washington. Hawaiian Consul Wilder, when asked to express his opinion to the Associated Press, declined until he had carefully studied Gresham's communication. He did say, however, Secretary Gresham is laboring under a misapprehension of facts, and is evidently not aware of the gravity of the situation on the islands.

Hawaiian Consul Wilder was disagreeably surprised today when he presented a draft drawn on the provisional government at a bank and the bank refused to honor it. It was explained to him by the bank officials that they did not know what might happen at Honolulu when the contents of Secretary Gresham's letter became known there, and they did not care to take risks. Heretofore drafts on the provisional government have been paid without question. It is also stated that merchants here are uneasy about the situation, and they are making no shipments of freight to Honolulu on the Monowai, which leaves here next Thursday. They are waiting to see what will happen.

THURSTON'S VIEWS.

Chicago, November 11.—Lorrin A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, is in Chicago today. He said in relation to the Hawaiian matters: "The provisional government is today the only government of Hawaii and is regarded as such at home and abroad, and any attempt to forcibly overturn that government by foreign power is in nature a declaration of war against a friendly government, which I understand requires the consent of congress. There will be no safety for the supporters of the provisional government if the queen is restored, and if the attempt is made I believe bloodshed will be inevitable. In such case, Americans, American property and American interests in Hawaii will be most hurt."

HARRISON EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

Indianapolis, November 11.—Ex-President Harrison, when seen tonight about the Hawaiian matter, said he did not want to comment on Mr. Cleveland's acts. He continued: "The queen cannot resume her throne, I believe, without bloodshed, and it remains to be seen whether the United States' power will be used to establish her again. The question of annexation is one of deep interest, and will be handled by newspapers and people doubtless in a patriotic manner. Unless my administration is an object of unjust reflection in the action I have taken I will have nothing to say to the public."

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Honolulu, November 7.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—Up to the time the steamer China left Honolulu Minister Willis had not made known his instructions from President Cleveland. He arrived early on the morning of November 4th, and went directly to Blount's old quarters. On the 6th, in an interview, he stated that he had not yet presented his credentials to the provisional government, and until he does, it would be an act of discourtesy to the Hawaiian government to discuss the political situation. He positively declined to state when he would make his official communication.

There was a large gathering at the home of one of the ex-Queen's supporters on November 6th, attended solely by royalists. Liliuokalani had passed word around that she was to be restored to her throne on Wednesday, November 8th. It is reported that the gathering is in the nature of a jubilee.

Admiral Irwin arrived on the 6th to supercede Admiral Skerrett. The annexationists regard this as significant. They think Blount reported to President Cleveland that Skerrett was not the proper man to have in Honolulu in case he should decide to put the Queen back on the throne, although Skerrett never voiced any annexation sentiments.

THURSTON SILENT.

Washington, November 13.—L. A. Thurston, minister from Hawaii to the United States, returned to the city tonight. He refused an interview in regard to the Hawaiian situation and he would say nothing further than what he had said to an Associated Press representative in Chicago. When asked if he knew anything of the contents of the cipher dispatch which the state department received today from Honolulu via San Francisco the minister replied he had no information on the subject. He admitted he received advices from the Hawaiian government by the steamer China, but he said he had not as much information as the press reports published this afternoon.

Thurston was asked what course he proposed to pursue in view of the situation his government was placed in by the declaration of the administration's policy. He replied he had not perfected his plans as yet.

Washington, November 13.—Officials of the navy department say they have no news from Honolulu by the steamer that arrived at San Francisco. Gresham asserts he has nothing to say on the Hawaiian question. Soon after the reports received from Honolulu reached the department, Gresham hurried over to the department and had a brief interview with Herbert.

PERPLEXED HAWAIIANS.

San Francisco, November 13.—Hawaiians in San Francisco are wondering how the royalist faction obtains its inside news. From the day the Queen was deposed she and her supporters have never lost confidence in their cause. They have made predictions as to the action of the United States that have been invariably verified and the annexationists in Honolulu when they heard the Queen had ordered a new uniform for her retainers hardly knew what to think.

It is the opinion of those who came up from Honolulu in the China that the annexationists will make no resistance if the United States orders the queen put back, but that this government will have to keep a force of men constantly on shore to maintain her on the throne, and that will practically amount to annexation, with the singular anomaly of territory of the United States being governed by a woman who calls herself a queen.

SENATOR MITCHELL INDIGNANT.

San Francisco, November 13.—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon arrived in the city this morning from Washington. Senator Mitchell has positive views on the Hawaiian question. In an interview he said he thought the government ought to be better employed than in trying to resuscitate a defunct monarchy in Hawaii. The news of President Cleveland's intentions had astounded him, and it is his opinion the recognition of an effete monarch is a decided mistake. "On general American principles," he said "the purpose was a weak one and represented a backing down on the part of the United States government." The senator also expressed himself as disgusted with the attitude of the government in regard to the anti-Chinese legislation.

A PLOT DISCOVERED.

New York, November 13.—A Washington special says it has just been discovered a plot to overthrow the Hawaiian kingdom was hatched in Washington last winter. The plotters went so far as to lay their schemes before the house committee on foreign affairs, of which Blount, ex-commissioner to Hawaii, was chairman, to the end that annexation might be rushed through. The correspondent says there is reason to believe the plot received the sanction of the Harrison administration.

A BANK ROBBERY.

Three Daring Robbers Loot an Oregon Bank.

Walla Walla, Wash., November 13.—A daring bank robbery and attempted murder occurred at Milton, Or., this afternoon. Three men rode into the town, two entered the bank and without warning shot President Hopson, wounding him twice. He fell to the floor and they covered the cashier and ordered him to hand out the money. He gave them a tray containing a thousand dollars and the men left.

They rode out of town and in five minutes an armed posse was in pursuit. The robbers made no attempt to disguise and one of them was identified as McCarty. It is thought they will be captured.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob.

St. Paul, November 13.—Last night robbers attempted to wreck the Omaha passenger train near Worthington. The track was so obstructed as to throw the train off the track. While awaiting its arrival the robbers held up, shot and robbed a man who happened to pass. He put the railroad officials on their guard and they sent a pilot engine ahead, which found the track spiked. The man robbed was a farmer on his way from Worthington, where he had drawn some money. He was shot in the leg. There is no clue to the robbers.

Unsuccessful Robbers.

Decatur, Ill., November 13.—An attempt was made tonight to hold up the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville passenger train due here at 10 p.m. Three men, masked with handkerchiefs, got on at Lincoln coal shaft when the train pulled out. They started from the combination car to the express part. Brakeman George Trot and some passengers tried to stop them. Three shots were fired by the robbers and one hit the brakeman in the stomach. He is expected to die. The robbers left the train at Salt Creek bridge. They got nothing.

To Prevent Anarchists Escaping.

Paris, November 13.—The French government sent three special commissioners of police to the Spanish frontier with instructions to take every precaution possible to prevent anarchists crossing the frontier. The Spanish government has pledged itself to take similar action on the other side of the frontier whenever called upon by the French government. It is understood that the German, Austrian and Italian governments have sent additional instructions to their frontier police.

Firing at Rio.

London, November 13.—The Times' advices from Rio Janeiro say there was firing Sunday and Monday of last week by the government forts on Fort Villegaigon. Two men were killed and seven wounded within the fort. The troops of Castello opened musketry fire on Fort Villegaigon from a distance of 1200 yards.

Demand Mrs. Lease's Removal.

Topeka, Kas., November 13.—The Populists leaders today made a demand upon Governor Lewelling for the removal of Mrs. Lease from the state board of charity.

A Loud Telephone.

An English paper describes a telephone which will talk loud enough for a person in any part of a large room to hear and understand. Mr. Graham, the inventor, has succeeded not so much by an improvement on the existing telephones as by his method of arranging the circuit and bringing its resistance as low as possible. To this end the usual induction coil is discarded, and the two instruments, transmitter and receiver, are directly connected in circuit with the line and the battery. The transmitter at one end of the line is connected to the receiver at the other end, and two separate lines are employed having a common return wire. Two correspondents can thus talk quite freely with each other, and as the receivers speak out so as to be heard in any part of a room conversation can be carried on by each person simply speaking to his transmitter.

The apparatus is attached to flexible conductors and is held in the hand. To open a conversation it is sufficient to pick up the portable transmitter and press a button in its casing, so as to establish the circuit. The receiver at the other end acts as its own call bell by the loudness of its voice, and the response comes equally prompt and loud. The user has therefore no need to listen carefully with one or two receivers held up to his head. All he has to do is to speak into his transmitter and keep his ears open.

THE FAIR IS BOOMING

Good Work of Director de Young.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS SECURED

The Exposition Will Be Second Only to the Chicago Fair.

San Francisco, November 13.—Director General de Young returned from Chicago today, where he has been for a few weeks contracting for exhibits for the Midwinter Fair. He expressed himself as highly elated with the success of his mission. "In regard to foreign exhibits, we are going to have all we can furnish space for," says Mr. de Young, "as the commissioner for English exhibits has contracted for 6000 square feet in the Manufacturers' building, the Swiss commissioner has secured 200 square feet, an Irish exhibitor 100 square feet, Oriental exhibitors have contracted for 1000 square feet, and twice that amount is needed for the Austrian exhibit of Bohemian glassware, pottery, etc. The Russian exhibit will probably be one of the handsomest of all, and it will cover 12,000 square feet. The exhibit will occupy eighty square feet, and will include a magnificent display of marble statuary, etc. The Japanese will also have a fine exhibit in Manufacturers' hall, having secured 3000 feet, and the Germans will also do themselves credit. The entire Polish art exhibit, over 100 French pictures, and a large number from Germany and other art departments have been secured for the art building.

Work has by no means been confined to foreign exhibitors. The American department will include the exhibits of leading concerns of the country. The beautiful Ceylon pavilion has also been secured, and contracts have been signed with Swedish exhibitors as well.

Coming International Expositions.

People who are fond of going to international exhibitions can go to lots of them within the next seven or eight years. In about seven months from this time, or on the 1st of April, there is to be opened at Madrid, under the auspices of the Spanish government, a show bearing the official title of "The Universal International Exposition," the managers of which have already given notice that they are prepared to receive exhibits from all countries, including the United States. It is to be held in the Palace of Industry and its annexes and will be kept open for eight months.

Then, three years afterward, or in 1897, the Turkish government is to hold a grand international exhibition in Constantinople, if things can be got ready for it and if the Russians do not get down to the Golden Horn by that time. It is reported from there that Sultan Abdul Hamid II, who is an enlightened and progressive monarch, desires that the world shall be made acquainted with Turkey's power, and that the Turks shall obtain an understanding of the resources of other countries, so that thus benefits may accrue to his own subjects and the rest of mankind. We must hope that this project will not be interfered with. The Turkish exhibition in Constantinople will very certainly be worth seeing, and it is but a short trip from this country to the Bosporus.

After some other shows of lesser importance we shall arrive at the universal exposition in Paris in the year 1900, for which the French government is already making preparations. That will pretty certainly attract visitors from all parts of the earth.

In the course of time, or let us say very soon after the opening of the twentieth century, you will perhaps see an exhibition here in New York, compared with which all previous exhibitions will appear trivial.—New York Sun.

A Fast Talker.

Dimitry Iwanoff, the head and front of the imperial Russian troop of singers and dancers from St. Petersburg, now at the Trocadero, is a man of impressible spirit and exceedingly adaptable in temperament. When he arrived in Chicago, he had been only two days in America, yet he was already engaged in a hand to hand- or rather word to word—encounter with the English language.

Like all Russians, Iwanoff looked on the learning of the languages as a mere bagatelle, and before his first week in Chicago was over he felt that the English tongue had been taken captive by him—phrase, idiom and syllable. One evening he was standing in the rear part of the Trocadero auditorium talking to Dr. Ziegfeld in the same little group with Mr. Robinson of the Trocadero board of directors and Kirke La Shelle, press representative. Presently Dr. Ziegfeld was called away for a moment, and Mr. Robinson, feeling that somebody was due to say something, turned to Iwanoff and inquired:

"Getting so you understand English pretty well?"

Iwanoff caught the words "understand" and "English," and replied with lofty superiority and a magnificent flourish:

"Blenty! Blenty!"

Whereupon La Shelle took him by the arm confidentially and said:

"Do you believe the nebular hypothesis reducible to ordinary comprehension by means of the differential calculus?"

"Eh?" said Iwanoff, somewhat staggered.

The question was repeated.

"Oh," said Iwanoff, smiling blandly, perfectly satisfied with this explanation, "you spik quick!"—Chicago Post.

CHICAGO NEWS.

A Runaway Accident to Mrs. W. D. Voorheis.

Chicago, November 13.—Miss McNamee was given a pleasant surprise party by her many friends. There was dancing and game playing until a late hour, when the happy party started for heir homes.

Mrs. M. D. Huffman has been to the for about a week.

F. Yost has decided to make his home here.

A young gentleman of Fresno went from that place to Hanford in three hours and a half on his bicycle.

Governor Pennoyer is right about Mr. Cleveland, but why do not the people of the United States, pray for his removal instead of the people of Oregon alone?

Our Young People's social club meets next Sunday at Chicago school house.

Mr. Elder of Caruthers has just returned from the World's Fair.

Mrs. W. D. Voorheis of Chicago had a runaway yesterday. The horse jumped a ditch some twelve feet wide, but did not throw the occupant of the cart out. She finally stopped the horse, after he had run about a mile without receiving any injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Donnell have a new arrival—a young son.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Voorheis are having a new house built. It will really be a thing of beauty when finished.

There will be a social hop at Chicago hall December 15th. Come one; come all.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson of Wild Flower gave the the the young folks of that vicinity a pleasant party. The young people assembled at an early hour, when they tripped the light fantastic until late in the night. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Fl... ity, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore, Misses Lillie and May Armstrong, Maggie Mc Namee, Maude Burnett, Rena Atkin son; Messrs. Willie Enslen, Geo. Moore, John Crawford, George Char berlin, MacElroy brothers, Simon an Archie Atkinson, Newton McName George Crawford, Harry Hansberge Oscar Duke, Joseph Mitchel, Charl Jones and Dick Boles. A. Novice.

Wedding Wreaths of the World.

The wreath which graces the head of bride on her wedding day has been sun by more poets, even the great ones li Schiller, than any other chaplet of fan or honor. In the early days the Jew saw in the wreath a sign of what to them was the most beautiful and pre cious—the promised land—and of th myrtle the bridal crown was woven. Later this myrtle wreath became th symbol of womanly purity and as suc is worn by every old bride in Germany. In many parts of Germany the sprig from which the wreath shall be twine must be taken at a fixed hour of th night between certain holy days. An in both Denmark and Germany famili possess myrtle trees which have for quit a generation or more furnished th bridal wreaths at family weddings. I Greece the myrtle and the rose were con sidered the favorite flowers of Venu the twining of the two together signify ing the union of love and virtue. I England, in France and in Poland, as i America, the orange blossom reigns su preme in wedding chaplets. In Italy th white rose has taken the place of the ev evergreen and fragrant myrtle wreath. I Spain it is the red, red rose that adorn a bride, and Portugal's wedding flowe is the carnation.—New York Sun.

Sisterly Devotion.

The beautiful Margaret of Navarre was devoted to her brother, Francis I. When he was apparently dying at Ma drid, she found her way to him through privation and danger and succeeded in effecting his deliverance. When he was ill at a distance from her, she went every day and sat down on a stone in the middle of the road to catch the first glimpse of a messenger afar off. And she said:

"Ah! whoever shall come to announce the recovery of the king, my brother, though he be tired, jaded, soiled, disheveled, I will kiss him and embrace him as though he were the finest gentleman in the kingdom."

When he died, she seemed literally heartbroken, and she did not long survive him.—Youth's Companion.

The Largest In the World.

Within sight of the station at Atherstone, on the London and Northwestern railway, there is to be seen an enormous earthenware jug, the largest in the world. This capacious article was manufactured at the Potteries, Church Gresley, over 50 years ago. Its holding capacity, when full, is 150 quarts, and it is so large that a man can sit inside it. It now rests over the front door of a china, glass and earthenware warehouse.—Exchange.

Franklin's Fate Prefigured.

The fate of Franklin, the explorer, was unwittingly prefigured, and on the eve of his starting on his last voyage, at the hands of his own devoted wife. As he lay dozing on a sofa Lady Franklin threw something over his feet, on which he awoke in consternation, saying: "Why, there's a flag thrown over me! Don't you know that they lay the union jack over a corpse?"—London Tit-Bits.

Mixing Melodies.

What on the lips of the "intellectual doubter" would have been only profane sarcasm was irresistibly funny because of its innocence, when Lewis, his imagination fired by the first opera he had ever witnessed, inextricably mixed up Moody and Sankey and "The Mikado" as follows: The day following his attendance at the latter performance he burst upon the scandalized maternal vision attired in imitation of his admired Ko-Ko in a patchwork crib quilt and a feather duster in his hands waving accentuation to each syllable as he capered about chanting:

The will of the Lord be done, be done,
And so you had better succumb, cumb, cumbl

—Washington News.

Just Like a Man.

Mrs. Stocks—If we move into that cheap house, we'll lose caste.

Mr. Stocks—Don't care if we do. It's the best we can afford without running hopelessly in debt, and besides it's a comfortable place anyhow.

Mrs. Stocks—Huh! Just like a man. Only so you can be comfortable and pay every little bill as quick as it comes in, you don't care what the world thinks.—New York Weekly.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,157,000 square miles and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,944,628 square miles.

The boy who is whacked, cuffed, kicked, half starved, overworked and otherwise neglected, generally, if he keeps out of prison and does not die, makes the best man.—Exchange.

Fogg has about made up his mind that life is hardly worth the living in these days when a man has to keep posted on so many things that are not worth knowing.

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Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use

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is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not to use* lard, but rather the new shortening,

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which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be.

The success of Cottolene has called out worthless imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it.

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DON'T neglect to do something for the Midwinter Fair exhibit. If you haven't anything to exhibit, contribute a little money.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM exhibited at the World's Fair has been named the "Mrs. Higinbotham." If the flower is worthy of the name it would make a good cushion for an easy chair.

TULARE is going to have a forty-acre irrigated farm at the Midwinter Fair. If this object lesson in irrigation is properly produced, as it doubtless will be, it will be a very interesting and novel attraction.

IT took the Mariposa grand jury just four days to investigate matters coming under its jurisdiction. The report shows a very satisfactory state of affairs. There was very little to find fault with, and no indictments were made. Life in the old mining camps seems to be harmonious and uneventful.

GOVERNOR MARKHAM'S Thanksgiving proclamation is an improvement on either that of Grover or Pennoyer. The Governor states the situation briefly, and then says we should return thanks for the privilege of living in the glorious climate of California. That is not only true, but a good advertisement for the state.

THE preponderance of opinion is that Queen Liliuokalani will not be able to maintain herself on the Hawaiian throne without the assistance of the United States. This being the case this country will enjoy the novel experience of maintaining a little livered colored royalty on the side, the care of which will serve to break the monotony of running an ordinary plain republic.

NOW THAT the grand jury has broken the ice on crooked lawyers, it is to be hoped that the good work will go on until an important reform is effected. It should be said, and could be with the co-operation of a well organized and active bar association, that the public would be safe in confiding business to any lawyer in Fresno county, so far as the integrity of the attorney is concerned.

A MAJORITY if not all the saloon men of this city have shown that it is their intention to comply strictly with the ordinance requiring their places to be closed on Sunday and at 12 o'clock at night during the rest of the week. This compliance with a needed regulation is certainly a wise policy on the part of the liquor dealers, and the officers of the law should now do their part towards securing a continued disposition to observe the ordinance by enforcing strict compliance with it in every instance. It would be the rankest kind of injustice to adopt a regulation of this kind and permit a few parties to profit by the fact that a majority of their competitors obey the law. If the ordinance is but loosely enforced and a few saloons are permitted to evade it the natural result will be a general dissatisfaction among the liquor dealers and an effort to destroy its force and effect entirely. Complaint has been made that some of the drug stores of the city are taking advantage of the situation in a manner not warranted by the nature of their business, and if such is the case steps should be taken to hold them to a strict accountability for any violation of the law. The new ordinance will result in benefit to the community if it is strictly enforced; otherwise it will only lead to legal wrangling which will in all probability be beneficial to no one.

THE action of President Cleveland in the Hawaiian matter is characteristic, and if carried to its legitimate conclusion is likely to prove one of the most serious mistakes made by our supreme chief magistrate. The action of the President from the first in this question has been remarkable, and there is good reason for believing that it is inspired by a determination to discredit the action of a former administration at all hazzards.

The sending of Blount to Hawaii as the personal representative of the President, clothed with authority paramount to that of the accredited representative of the United States, was clearly a usurpation of power and in violation of the constitution. It was the act of a ruler who apparently has not enough respect for the constitution of the government over which he presides to attain an object through a regular and precedented procedure, but who arbitrarily assumes the power to follow his own inclinations regardless of the rights of co-ordinate branches of the government.

The President's proposed action, as outlined in the approved letter of Secretary Gresham, appears to be an equally startling assumption of power. Aside from the difference of statement and opinion as to the methods by which the monarchy was set aside and the provisional government erected, the indisputable fact remains that the new government has not only been recognized as a duly constituted power by this government, but by other nations. What right, then, has Mr. Cleveland by his own motion to destroy a duly organized and recognized government and set up in its stead a farcical monarchy which apparently has not the strength to maintain itself without the assistance of a stronger power? If this is not an actual declaration of war against an established government it is something very closely akin to it, and is certainly a question that should be decided by congress and not by mandate of the executive. But, with an egotism that recognizes no equal in knowledge or judgment and an imperial will that ignores the law and constitution, this modern Cæsar proposes to right an alleged wrong by committing a still greater one, thereby discrediting the action of accredited representatives of this government, and assuming a responsibility which does not belong to him. Grover Cleveland is getting himself and the country into very deep water.

THE New York Sun has been defending the Cleveland administration up to recent date, but it has broken down under the strain of the Hawaiian matter. On the proposition outlined in the approved letter of Secretary Gresham it expresses itself in the following vigorous English:

The announcement of Cleveland's policy respecting Hawaii has come. It is not an American policy. It is not the policy of the United States government or of the people of this republic. It is not yet, thank God, the policy of the Democratic party. It is neither more nor less than the personal determination of an executive officer, charged with temporary power, to use that power to enforce a personal conclusion, and to commit this country to his personal conclusion, regardless of consequences in infamy or blood.

"Stripped of every special plea and specious pretext surrounding the essential fact, what is the purpose which Mr. Cleveland now declares through the so-called report of his too subservient secretary of state? To crush the life out of a young republic, already recognized by us as an independent and responsible government; to employ the armed power as well as the moral influence of the United States to thrust back upon a civilized people, Americans in their instincts and habits and aspirations, a barbarous monarch, in the person of a vile and ridiculous person whom they have driven from the throne; to undo the work of a revolution which made Hawaii a republic by means of a counter revolution by a coup d'etat planned in the White House at Washington and secretly but deliberately ordered by the President of the United States. That is Cleveland's policy.

The American policy was settled long ago. It has never varied. Never before now has an American executive undertaken to stamp out republicanism and to set up a monarchy in any part of the world. Never before, we believe, has an American President issued orders for the assassination of a free and successful government. Never before has any officer of this government undertaken upon his sole responsibility and without consulting Congress or the people to decide the destiny of a foreign country in diplomatic relations with ourselves. Never before has a President invited or commanded his cabinet advisers to assist him in the odious business of setting up again a rotten and broken throne. Was there no American spirit in the cabinet when this policy of infamy was decreed? Walter Q. Gresham would have done well to tear his commission into pieces and fling the pieces in the face of his master rather than sign his name to a document which carried to the nation yesterday the announcement of the nation's shame.

So cunningly and so secretly has the way been prepared at Washington for the restoration of the wretched Liliuokalani at Honolulu, if possible before public sentiment could assert itself in the United States, and so adroitly have the promoters of this coup d' etat timed the publication of their instructions in order to cover Minister Willis' movements under his secret instructions, that the astounded people of the United States do not yet know what has happened in Hawaii. Have the hopes of the woman who called herself Queen, of her interested British friends, of the mercenary sugar ring, of the dull and prejudiced Blount, who went out to make a lawyer's case against the Hawaiian government, been crowned already by the success of the counter revolution ordered by the President of the United States? Has Liliuokalani been carried back to her throne under an escort of American bayonets and to the music of "Hail Columbia," or are the intelligent, respectable and patriotic citizens of Hawaii fighting today against American troops and dying in the streets in a struggle to preserve the government they have established and the blessings of liberty and order which they thought they had obtained for themselves and their children?

NEW YORK is getting up a rival Midwinter Fair. The proposition is to secure many of the notable exhibits of the World's Fair. The display, which is announced to open November 30th, will be entitled the World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition. It is stated that many exhibitors have signified their intention to take part. Among the features which are to reproduced are the Street of Cairo, the Javanese Village, the Princess Metternich Salon, some of the interesting portions of the Convent of La Rabida and a part of the French section of fine arts as originally exhibited at the Chicago Fair. New York has been complaining a good deal this summer about the drain of money and population to Chicago, and the purpose of the present project is largely for the purpose, in all probability, of preventing, as far as may be possible, a large influx of people to California this winter. New York City has neither the enterprise nor liberality to become the theater of a great world's exposition, but she has just enough and the right sort of vitality to protest against the diversion of a little coin to a more enterprising city.

THE juvenile mania for incendiarism is cropping out in all parts of the country. In most cases the criminal act is traceable to reading blood-and-thunder stories and the lack of proper home training. A law making parents responsible for the acts of their children seems to be one of the necessities of the times.

ARRANGEMENTS should be made for a San Joaquin valley day at the Midwinter Fair. It is a distinction to which this rich agricultural region is entitled, and the opportunity to secure it should not be neglected. The various local commissions should confer in regard to the matter at once.

IT is encouraging to see our Democratic representatives from this state making strong Republican arguments before the ways and means committee for the protection of California products. It justifies the hope that the doom of protection is not so near at hand after all.

AS THE largest silver producing nation in the world, the United States should be the most aggressive in the contest for maintaining the unrestricted use of that metal for the purpose of coinage.

THE situation in Kansas assumes a tragic aspect with Mrs. Lease perched on the political fence. This is believed to be an omen presaging the death of some political party.

THE REPUBLICAN has made the mistake of crediting a highly-flavored free trade editorial to the Madera Mercury. The Tribune of that city is entitled to the credit.

IT is believed that some of the political pie is going to be passed to the faithful in this part of the political vineyard before long.

THE tide of Eastern tourists will turn this way just as soon as the reduced railroad rates go into into effect.

MARRIAGE as a failure shows no signs of abandoning the field to any new-fangled scheme.

No really good citizen will fail to contribute something to aid the Midwinter Fair exhibit.

THE cost of the extra session was very large, but England and Wall Street agree that it was cheap at the price.

NEWSPAPERS without news and without readers naturally find much to criticise in papers which do print the news.

THE San Francisco Post is notified that Fresno is not responsible for Rev. Reams, and has never turned out any reverend of that stripe.

SANTA CLARA capitalists are subscribing liberally to the county Midwinter Fair fund, and are thereby setting a good example for Fresno's wealthy men.

IT is a notable fact that Grover issued his Thanksgiving proclamation just after unconditional repeal and just before the state elections. He saw the opportunity and seized it.

SOMEBODY unkindly refers to John P. Irish as a politician out of a job. The reference is not warranted by the facts. Mr. Irish has the job of defending Grover Cleveland on this coast. It's a blamed big job, too.

THE supreme court has decided that drum beating by the Salvation Army may be suppressed by municipal ordinance. This is a decision of importance to people of musical tastes, horses, their drivers and the devil.

AN effort is being made to disincorporate the Turlock irrigation district. The experience of some of the irrigation districts is calculated to lessen public faith in the infallibility of public ownership as a remedy for the evils growing out of private ownership.

THE editor of the Stockton Mail denies the accusation of a Democratic contemporary that he was a candidate for office under the present administration, and is disappointed because he didn't get it. For proof of the denial he refers to letters in the possession of Senator White.

AT a meeting of the Merced Bar last night the performance of the play "Evans and Sontag" was rightfully condemned as being an effort to save the life of one of the greatest criminals that has ever disgraced the state of California.—Merced Sun.

Evidently none of the influential members of the bar have been retained for the defense.

THE contributions of J. F. Noble on the Hawaiian situation, printed in THE REPUBLICAN, have thrown a considerable new light on the subject, and have been read with interest by a great many people. Mr. Noble was a resident of Hawaii for a number of years, and is familiar with the history of that farce comedy government and the present situation.

No, son, there is nothing in the theory that matches are made in heaven. California matches, at any rate, are made in San Francisco, and that is quite a different sort of place from heaven.—Stockton Mail.

Matches are going to be made in Fresno hereafter—an improved and altogether superior kind—and Fresno is—well, Fresno is about as near heaven as any place in this wide and wicked world.

SOME of our contemporaries express surprise at the news that Patrick Lynch, an ex-state senator from San Francisco, has been sentenced to serve six months in the county jail. It simply signifies that in the mutation of political affairs Patrick has lost his pull. If justice were done a majority of the ex-legislators from San Francisco would be in San Quentin.

THE most remarkable opinion concerning the election is advanced by the Examiner, which says that the people voted the Republican ticket because they were angry with Cleveland for not advancing tariff reform. In other words, that the people voted for protection because Cleveland has delayed the demolition of that system. The Examiner should refrain from crediting such absurdities to the people—a distinction to which it is itself entitled.

THE statistics of imports of champagne into the United States for the ten months from January 1st to November 1st, show that this year 220,445 cases have been brought in, against 238,837 cases for the corresponding period of last year, or a falling off of only about 18,400 cases. This is a rather surprising exhibit, inasmuch as there can be little doubt that the business depression this year has tended to restrict the consumption of all necessaries, not to speak of the luxuries of life. The figures actually suggest the inquiry whether, after all, there is not a large class of people in this country to whom even champagne has become one of the necessities of a satisfactory existence.

LET the thunder peal and the lightning flash. The people are in a state of mind which demands a radical change in existing legislation. Let the thieving tariff be brought at last to justice, when we may expect an era of solid prosperity.—Madera Mercury.

Ah, ha—hah! Whoop! That's the talk. Let the lightning strike the robber. Let him be thunderstruck. Invoke the elements to combine against him and sweep him from the face of an outraged earth. Let there be no resting place for his mutilated remains in the soil of a free people, where the hosts of Democracy now pleading for protection before the ways and means committee may go and weep.

THE Los Angeles Herald, the leading Democratic journal of Southern California, gives the following explanation of the result of the late elections: "The crushing defeat of the Democratic party yesterday is intensified by the fact that it was not even the celebrated "off year," which is so often fatal to administrations. The party of Jefferson and Jackson has met a Waterloo, and there is neither wisdom nor policy in attempting to disguise the fact. President Cleveland has temporarily wrecked the Democratic party, and but for its indestructible vitality he would have given it its death blow. He was led it to a defeat as signal as Sedan. His responsibility for the disaster is the more entire and sweeping because, with a self-confidence and vainglory never heretofore seen in our politics, he has arrogated to himself the sole control of the government. As fully as Louis XIV, he has assumed to be the state. He has disdained to invite to his counsels the trusted leaders of the Democratic party."

THE experiment of ending the distress among the unemployed by giving the men at the sandlot enough work on the streets to pay for their board has proved in one sense a failure. Out of 450 men to whom the opportunity was offered only eighteen were willing to accept it. The rest preferred to remain unemployed. Even the eighteen did not do their work in a manner to encourage the contractors to continue the experiment.—Examiner.

While it is true that there are an unusual number of worthy and industrious men out of employment, experience in San Francisco and elsewhere on this coast has demonstrated the fact that a majority of the so-called unemployed who drifted to this coast a few months ago do not belong to the class above referred to. Honest men out of work scorn to accept charity when the opportunity is offered them to pay in labor for the means of subsistence while in search of employment. The recent experience in San Francisco has been that the city was overrun with unemployed until the matter of dispensing charity was turned over to the Salvation Army, and arrangements made to furnish two days work per week to all who were supplied with food. A rapid falling off then began in the number of applicants for assistance, and at the present time the army of unemployed has vanished from the scene and comparatively few are left with whom to exchange food for labor. The moral of this experience is so plain that it hardly needs to be stated. It is evident that in times of business depression and distress that charity, except in extreme cases, should be applied to providing work for those who are deprived of it in ordinary channels. While it is gratifying to know that there is less actual want from lack of employment than has been supposed, the fact that there are such large numbers who prefer to subsist upon charity rather than earn a living by honest toil is alarming. It plainly indicates a demoralized condition and a tendency towards the anarchial sentiment that the world owes every man a living, that bodes ill for the future unless some adequate measures are adopted to check it. Business depression and lack of employment may be a temporary misfortune, but there is no limit to the disaster which may come from the growth of a dishonourable and degrading sentiment among the people.

THE defeat of the Matabele by the forces of the South African Chartered Company appears to be decisive. The Matabele did not show the craft and strategy, even if they displayed the courage, exhibited by their Zulu kinsmen, and the end came more speedily than was generally expected. The Chartered Company's troops were, however, much better equipped for warfare with savages than the regular soldiers who fought against Cetewayo. The followers of Major Forbes were supplied with the latest improved firearms, and thorough drilled in their use, while in in their movements there was a certain elasticity lacking in the machinelike organization of regular forces. The Matabele had scarcely any weapon but the assegai, and were not able to get even within striking distance of the British. Machine guns mowed them down without giving them a chance for their lives, and at length the survivors fled before the deadly storm. The conquest adds a new and valuable territory to British South Africa, and already there is some question about a division of the spoils between the imperial authorities and the Chartered Company. Matabeleland, proper, with its dependencies, is as large as Germany, and it is said to be as desirable, in many portions, for settlement and for gold mining as Mashonaland itself. The Matabele were themselves comparatively recent intruders in the country now subdued by that stronger race which subjugated North America and India. But, whatever the faults of the vanquished savage, it should not be forgotten that he is unable to plead for himself in the court of civilization, or perhaps he might prove that right is not altogether on the side of those who profit by his destruction.

THE free trade New York Post, which was one of the ablest supporters of the Democratic ticket and platform in the last national election, makes the following comments on the result of the late elections: "We do not suppose many, if any, votes turned solely on the Van Alen or Roosevelt appointments, or on the general 'revel in spoils' which has gone on all over the country. But they have undoubtedly deepened the impression of Democratic incompetency and hypocrisy and dishonesty which the general situation has created. The notion which seems to have taken hold of the administration that the great rising of the people against the tariff last year was in some way a vote of confidence in the Democratic party, is an hallucination. It would take a long period of good behavior to get people to believe in the Democrats as they have believed, and do believe, in the Republicans. The Democrats have not a day to spare in the matter of right living. There is nothing whatever standing to their credit. They cannot afford a single escapade. Their performances in this state, therefore, surpassing anything in American history in audacity and atrocity, must be set down as little short of insane. The open alliance of the governor and the two senators with the criminal classes for criminal purposes is surely an unprecedented incident in American politics."

THE new congressional library building covers four acres, and the granite alone used in its construction cost one and a quarter million dollars. For the information of taxpayers it is proper to state that the building will contain a good many things of more importance than agricultural reports and congressional records.

GROVER leads out in the Hawaiian game just as though he held a straight flush, but if it turns out that he is bluffing on a pair of jacks and queen high, his reputation as a guesser on his own game will be as badly used up as his standing in holy Mugwumpery.

THE Midwinter Fair city now has as many names as there are newspapers in San Francisco. If ancient Babylon could have boasted of daily newspapers they would have been run after that tower incident exactly on the plan of the San Francisco press.

THE Sacramento Bee says that "it is better to be rich than to be despised." A good many people do not find it at all difficult to be both.

THE dome of our Midwinter Fair court house will doubtless be gilded with golden oranges.

IF the San Joaquin valley is to have a day at the Midwinter Fair it is time for the various counties to confer and agree upon a date.

THE defeat of the Tammany tiger justifies the opinion that this is not such an altogether beastly country as Mr. Van Alen believes it to be it.

ADMIRAL MELLO has hoisted the imperial flag and announced his intention to restore the monarchy in Brazil. Here is another brilliant opportunity which Grover and Gresham should not fail to grasp.

THE chrysanthemum is the sensational in flowers, and sensationalism goes in everything. Observe how the more beautiful and fragrant blossoms sink into obscurity during the season of the disheveled and gorgeous chrysanthemum.

AFTER Mr. Cleveland has left a delighted void in the Presidential chair he will no doubt resume the practice of his profession, the law. If Mr. Cleveland is susceptible to good advice, it is to be hoped his friends will counsel him to let international law alone.

THE English newspapers are expressing more surprise and sorrow over the result of the recent elections than are the Democratic newspapers of this country. As a matter of fact they have greater reason to disapprove the sentiments thereby expressed.

THE candor of some of our Democratic contemporaries is refreshing. The stalwart Memphis Appeal, for instance, heads its dispatches, confirming the election news as follows: "Old Virginny and Kaintuck—Are About All That Remain Democratic.—The Balance of the Country Has Gone Hellward —Republicans Pile Up Majorities Almost Mountain High.—Russell Has Been Snowed Under in Massachusetts.—Bill McKinley Carries Ohio by a Plurality of 90,000. —Gallant Horace Boies Has Been Defeated in Iowa.—Pennsylvania Shows Up With a Republican Majority of 110,-000.—Maynard of New York Is in the Soup.—Democrats Save Only One of Their Candidates in Chicago.—Republicans Wipe Up the Earth With the Populists in Kansas."

A CABLE from Paris states that a French deputy representing a wine district has written to the minister of commerce of France representing that a reduction of the American duties on French wines might be obtained if it could be proved that the wines exported were not wines for the use of the wealthy, but wines for popular consumption. A. Turrel, the deputy in question, adds that the present duties exclude all but high-class wines, and if the American duties were reduced ordinary wines might be exported, as there are, he says, millions of hectoliters of excellent wine in France which costs only from 18 to 30 francs per hectoliter. Turrel finally urges the minister of commerce to draw up a detailed table, giving the production of French wines and their cost, which he is confident would induce America to reduce the duties on French wines, whose purity should be guaranteed by certificates of origin.

There is no reason why the United States government should grant such a request. The French wine men must certainly know the condition of the industry in this country, and that the reduction of the tariff on French wines would flood the states with an article far inferior to the same grade produced here, but which, because it has a French label on it, is preferred by the large class of people who think or pretend to think the foreign product superior. Even from a Democratic standpoint the removal of the duty on foreign wines is not to be countenanced, as that party has established the rule—not always adhered to, to be sure—that luxuries must be taxed and necessities let in free. The wine industry in this country has already enough to contend against and is far from being on a fairly profitable basis. To make any considerable reduction in the duty, therefore, would certainly be a serious blow to one of the important industries in this state.

THE relocation of the Fresno postoffice again brings to notice the "measly" methods employed by this great nation in the transaction of some of its business. The means employed to secure postoffice sites, fixtures and other accommodations for the postal service in towns which have no government buildings for that purpose, are nothing less than a disgrace to a nation supposed to be solvent and conducted on principles compatible with business decency. Under the present system in towns not favored with a public building, the postoffice is hawked about like a privilege to sell beer at a country fair, and is practically sold to the highest bidder, who is not only required to furnish free rent, but the necessary fixtures for transacting the business, for the privilege of having the postoffice on his premises.

If this is not a petty and contemptible method for the transaction of business by a government whose citizens are so liberally taxed for its support, we must confess to having an erroneous idea of what should characterize the conduct of the government from a business standpoint. Not only this, but it unduly and unfairly emphasizes the favoritism shown to cities in which buildings are erected for postoffice purposes. In such towns and cities the public is relieved from all expense in maintaining the postoffice. It is the opinion of this paper that the least which the government could do, with a due regard for fairness and common decency, would be to go into such towns as have no postoffice building and secure a suitable location, with a view to the accommodation of the greatest number of people, put in its own fixtures and pay a fair rental for the use of the room which it occupies. No one would have the right to complain of such action on the ground of extravagance, for the expenditures of this government are too liberal in many respects to justify it in playing the part of a dead beat and jobber in petty privileges in any department of its service.

If this matter were properly presented to the authorities a change would certanly be made. There is probably not another instance which equals it in unfair discrimination and "low down" manner of doing business in any other department of the public service.

THE Examiner holds in abeyance its opinion of the Hawaiian matter pending the disclosure of what has actually been done by this government through the action of its President. In its issue of yesterday that paper says:

The country awaits news from Hawaii with intense interest. Although the President caused Secretary Gresham's letter to be published he has not deigned to enlighten his subjects on the nature of the instructions given by him to Minister Willis. If Mr. Cleveland has determined to keep that secret to himself the curiosity and anxiety of the seventy million people who, by the grace of God, are submitted to his rule will have no opening effect upon him.

That Minister Willis has gone to Honolulu empowered to restore Queen Liliuokalani to her throne we shall not credit so long as it is possible to doubt. It is one thing for the Cleveland administration to regret what the Harrison administration did in Hawaii; it is another thing to testify that regret by refusing to accept accomplished facts and overturning a government which has been formally recognized by both administrations. As the knowledge that the United States represents resistless force could alone induce the provisional government to comply with a "request" that it step down and make room for the queen, it is not easy to see what difference there would be between such a request and a command with the guns of American warships to sustain it. In short, it is only by practically declaring war upon the government of the Hawaiian Islands that the President can reinstate Liliuokalani, and we do not want to believe that Mr. Cleveland has decided to defy the federal constitution and subject himself to the danger of impeachment. Mr. Cleveland, to be sure, has no overpowering respect for the constitution when it happens to conflict with his wishes, as he demonstrated when he suspended the Geary act of his own royal will, but we hardly think he is prepared to usurp the war-making function which resides only in congress.

If Grover Cleveland has done this thing—if while congress was in session he scorned to consult it and sent his herald to Honolulu to declare war between the United States and the recognized government of the islands, whose regularly commissioned minister has been officially received at Washington, then Grover Cleveland should be impeached and ousted from the Presidency.

But when the news of what Minister Willis has done at Honolulu reaches San Francisco it may not be of so alarming a nature as many anticipate. There is still room for hope that the people of this republic are not living under a dictator, but merely under the wisest and best of created men whose transcendant virtues lift him far above any obligation to the political party whose Presidential nomination he was graciously pleased to accept.

IF the man who assisted in the murder of William Farrow could be sold to a life of abject slavery and the money realized from his sale applied to the support of Mrs. Farrow and her seven fatherless children, it seems to us the ends of justice would be better subserved than by spending several thousand dollars to send him to San Quentin for a term of years.—Selma Irrigator.

That is true, but who would buy the wretch? The law seems inadequate in some cases, but after all the law affords the only legitimate means of punishing criminals.

THE fool talk that is going about in the Republican papers about the infant republic of Hawaii is enough to make anyone tired.—Expositor.

And still it can hardly be so tiresome to the advocates of the opera bouffe royalty as comments of prominent Democratic journals and public men. They cannot shield themselves from Democratic denunciation behind the screen of partisan prejudice.

MONEY or no money in the city treasury, the streets should be kept sprinkled until the winter rains have set in. The damage by dust to health and property, to say nothing of the horrible discomfort, can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents; but the cost of one dust-befogged day is greater than the expense of sprinkling the streets for a month.

THE lepers in the New Orleans hospital have gone on a strike because they are dissatisfied with the quality of the cooking done in the hospital kitchen. It will doubtless be admitted that the lepers have some important advantages in a strike. A lockout is hardly practical, and few people would care to strike back in a case of that kind.

ECONOMICAL people save money by consulting the advertising columns of THE REPUBLICAN. It is the recognized bargain directory.

THERE should be a speedy trial and swift retribution in the case of the inhuman murderers of William Farrow.

FRESNO real estate at present prices offers investments that are bound to make fortunes for somebody.

DIES IRÆ.

Arraigned at the bar she appears,—
Her years are scarcely eighteen;
Yet a full measure of sorrow and tears,
Hath the young life seen.
What her suffering has been,
A cycle of time
Could scarce contain
The story of crime—
Of wrong and pain!

Yet, arraigned at the bar she stands,—
To be sneered at and jeered at,
By you, of the soft, white hands;—
To be laughed at and scoffed at,
By you, of the titles and lands!
Pity? No bit of it:
Mercy? No whit of it!
Drive her away,
Out of the light
Of the glorious day,
Into Shame's foul night!

But where is he who betrayed her?
Is no guilt his?
Where is the man who hath made her
Such as she is?
Go into your haunts of fashion—
The sphere of your blue-blooded clan—
Where the puppets of pride and of passion,
Are clothed with the semblance of man,
And in the innermost region,
Of that most hallowed place,—
Where Fashion's frivolous legion,
Is adoring his culture and grace,—
You will find the man,—
Under Heaven's ban,—
Though purged of guilt by the laws of man.

But, remember this:—there's another Bar,
At which we all must stand—
Where Mercy and Justice mingled are,
In His right hand!
And when betrayed and betrayer meet—
As meet they must—
Before the impartial Judgment Seat,
God will be just!

—RACE.

Newton Rountree's Death.

Newton Rountree died last Tuesday evening in this city, where he had been removed from his home in Riverdale to receive medical treatment. Mr. Rountree was a son of the late E. O. Rountree and brother of M. C. Rountree of the same place. He was a native of Missouri, in the 45th year of his age, and had been a resident of Fresno county for over twenty years. The good qualities of his mind and heart were known and appreciated by those who knew him best. By his death we mourn the loss of a fond husband, a dear brother and a kind neighbor and friend. E.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

IT WILL BE HELD IN FOWLER SOON.

An Interesting Program Provided for the Event—Outsiders Invited.

The Fresno County Farmers' Institute will be held in Fowler on November 25th. The new and convenient hall belonging to the Good Templars has been secured for the meeting, and it is hoped there will be a good attendance.

The public generally are invited, but it is especially desired that farmers and their families be present to take part in the discussion of subjects in which all are interested, and by which all may be benefited.

Perhaps it is not generally understood that this is a non-political and an educational as well as agricultural meeting, being a branch of the state university, which provides each session with one or more of its professors to assist in conducting it.

Now, that the busy season is past, agriculturists will have no difficulty in attending, and the session may be well spent discussing ways and means of improvement for next years' labor. A basket dinner will be served in the dining room of the hall.

Following is the program, subject to slight changes:

10 a.m.—Institute called to order; invocation; music.

Address of welcome by resident minister; response by D. T. Fowler.

General business.

"Good Roads—How Best to Make and Maintain Them," J. H. LaRue; discussion; music; dinner.

1.15 p.m.—Music; responsive roll call.

Paper on "Almond Trees Growing in Alkali Ground," F. Lyman; discussion; music.

"California at the World's Fair," Miss Nellie Boyd; questions.

"Relative Advantages of City and Country Life," Mrs. Shelton; music.

"Diversity in Farming," J. G. Dawes; discussion.

"The Parent's Duty Toward the School," Superintendent T. J. Kirk; discussion; music.

Paper by Professor Sanders.

EVENING SESSION.

Music; recitation, Mrs. Lowell; solo, Mrs. Kirk; paper, Miss Hatch; solo, Elmer Wall; lecture, Dr. Chester Rowell; duet, Elmer and Ona Wall.

HOBBS & PARSONS'

Weekly Review of Trade and Price Current.

The local produce trade has been very satisfactory the last week. All products have met with fair demand, but prices ruling low.

Dried fruits remain very inactive, no sale of any note being reported. On the whole, the tendency of the market is for a decline

We have nothing encouraging to offer in regard to the raisin situation. We have today received telegrams from Chicago that houses which are not regular dried fruit handlers have sold 3-Crown for 3½ cents per pound, and other grades proportionately low. It seems to us that California growers had better dig up their vineyards than have their goods sold at any such prices as above mentioned. One of our brokers is writing us "that as long as California producers and growers of raisins expect and insist on marketing their twelve month's supply in sixty days, just so long will their goods be sold at these ruinous prices." This seems to us to express the situation exactly. There is little or nothing left for the grower after paying the expense of packing after goods are sold at these figures. The situation is in the same shape as it was a year ago, due largely we believe to the indiscriminate consignments throughout the east to people interested in getting back their freight charges, and possibly the small advance they have made the grower at this end. Of course, Chicago is only one market, but the prices obtained there are disseminated all over the Union, and to a large extent effect values in other places. They certainly effect sellers at this end who base their prices on the existing prices in New York and Chicago. Consignments made to houses that are not in the dried fruit business, and have no trade whatever for this product, appears to be very poor business policy on the part of the grower. When these dealers receive the goods they are forced upon the market and sold at the first offer, which has a tendency at all times to weaken and break the market. No regular dealers can maintain prices in the face and eyes of these facts, so it seems to behoove the grower to be very cautious to whom they entrust the selling of their products, to investigate and see if such parties are regular legitimate fruit dealers, and that they have the trade to merit their patronage.

There is comparatively no trade for green fruits, excepting apples, trade keeping up quite well for the choice article, which is readily found now in the market. Vegetables are in sufficient supply to meet the demands, which are very good. Poultry stocks are beginning to accumulate and markets have a weaker tone, although no material change in price. Eggs remain firm. Stocks of butter are heavy and little in excess of the demand; prices are low.

Hay is going into consumption rapidly, and we are looking for better prices soon. Wheat is moving slow, and barley weak at quoted price.

We submit the following quotations from first hands:

Dried fruits — Peaches 5@5½c per pound; apricots 9@10c per pound; nectarines 4@5c per pound; pears, winter nelis, 3½@4c per pound; Bartletts 4½@5c per pound; prunes 3½@4c per pound; apples 3½@4c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 1½@2c per pound; grapes, 25@40c per box; quinces, 35@40c per box; pears, 50@60c per box.

Vegetables — Tomatoes 30@40c per box; cabbage 1½@2c per pound; onions 1½@2c per pound; potatoes 1@2c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, $4.50@4.75 per doz; roosters, young, $3.50@4 per dozen; broilers, small, $2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys 10@12c per pound; ducks $3.50@4 per dozen; geese $1.50 per pair.

Eggs—30@32½c per doz.

Butter—35@40c per roll for country, and 50@60c for creamery.

Hay and Grain—Alfalfa hay, $4.50@5.50 per ton; baled, $6@7.50 per ton; grain hay, $7@9 per ton for loose, owing to quality; baled $8@10 per ton; wheat 80@85c per cwt; barley, 50c per cwt.

Subject to market fluctuations.

HOBBS & PARSONS.

November 16, 1893.

FANNY DAVENPORT

In Sardou's Great Play "Fedora" at the Barton Wednesday.

Seats are selling rapidly for Miss Davenport's "Fedora" engagement, and the prospects are that Miss Davenport will test the capacity of the theater. She is one of the most popular actresses that visits Fresno. She appears in a play which is just now the very center of interest in the theatrical world. Everyone desiring to keep pace with the history of the stage will want to see Sardou's great play.

Guilty of Battery.

From the Madera Mercury.

The second trial of W. E. Johns, on a charge of battery, took place before a jury in the court of the justice of the peace at Borden yesterday.

After being out but a short time the jury returned with a verdict of guilty.

A fine of $20 was imposed on the offender, who asked that he be allowed to go on his own recognizance until such time as he could pay the money, which he hoped would be today.

Louis Scholler received a telegram yesterday stating that the Pabst Brewing Company had taken the first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago, over all competitors, whereupon Louis proceeded to tap a fresh keg of Pabst's prize-taking fluid, and after due consideration he and his friends pronounced the award correct, at least at a late hour they were warbling "Der Pabst—er lebt mit Sans und Brans."

BORN.

COLWELL—In this city, November 11th, 1893, to the wife of J. O. Colwell, a son.

WALL—Near Malaga, November 11th, 1893, to the wife of B. F. Wall, a daughter.

SMITH—In this city, November 14, 1893, to the wife of Rufus R. Smith, a twelve-pound girl.

WILLIAMS—In this city, November 13th, 1893, to the wife of R. Williams, jr, a daughter; weight, eight pounds.

DIED.

LONG—At the county hospital, November 12th, 1893, Lorenzo Long, a native of Germany, aged 67 years.

FARROW—Near Fresno, November 11th, 1893, William Farrow, aged 42 years and a native of Kentucky.

FARMER—In Fresno, November 10th, 1893, William Henry Farmer, a native of Missouri, aged 58 years.

ARMSTRONG—Near Oleander, November 10th, 1893, A. B. Armstrong, aged 66 years; a native of Maine.

MARTIN—At the county hospital, November 11th, 1893, J. T. Martin, aged 24 years and a resident of Larian, Madera county.

ROOKARD—In Fresno, November 11th, 1893, Nancy Rookard, grandmother of Mrs. W. H. Chance and Mrs. J. A. Cole, a native of Tennessee; aged 91 years.

ROUNTREE—In Fresno, November 14th, 1893, Newton Rountree, aged 44 years and [illegible] months.

ROWLEY—In Belmont addition, November 15th, 1893, Mrs. Francis Elizabeth Rowley, aged 52 years and a native of Ohio.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Mary E. Husted to Montgomery Husted, lot 1, Belle View Park, $10.

John L. Ashley to Milton Brayman, e½ of nw¼ of nw¼ of sec 35, t 15 s, r 21 e, $100.

F. G. Berry to S. S. Hendlinn, lots 31 and 32, blk 45, Arlington Heights tract, $100.

United States to Henry A. Haymaker, nw¼ of sec 28, t 17 s, r 17 e.

Pamelia L. Ashbury to Charles E. Murphy, lot 20, blk 1, Parkhurst's South Villa add to Sanger, $10.

B. Kelsey to Thomas Dunn, nw¼ of ne¼ of sec 18, t 15 s, r 21 e, $5.

Pamelia L. Ashbury to A. C. Humphry, lot 21, blk 16, Parkhurst's South Villa add to Sanger, $32.50.

W. S. Van Eaton et al. to [illegible] Hollecher, n½ of ne¼ of se¼ of sec [illegible], $[illegible].

R. T. and C. A. Owen to W. [illegible], lots 11 to 16, blk 143, Fresno, $1.

James C. Fyfe et ux. to W. J. Leroy Nickel, lots 1, 2, 29, 30, 31 and 32, blk [illegible], $1.

A. M. Benham et ux. to [illegible] W. [illegible], lots 101 and 102, sec [illegible], $[illegible].

E. A. Pattison et ux. to M. B. Sneden, lots [illegible] and 8, blk B, Irvington Heights to Sanger, $10.

B. Kelsey to Sarah J. Moore, sw¼ of sec 20, t 16 s, r 21 e, $5.

George F. Church et ux. to Conrad Schrabenland, lot 10, blk 2, Peters' add to Fresno, $10.

FOR RENT OR EXCHANGE—A NICE STOCK and grain ranch consisting of 540 acres; all under fence; divided into four fields; good house and barn; plenty of water and shade; 40 head of stock can be had with the place. Inquire of JOSHUA PECKHAM, 1162 J street, Fresno. n17d&wtf

Mitchell's Electric Catarrh Snuff!

Affords instant relief.

Price, 50 cents per box. Send for circulars. For sale only by

Geo. N. Brewer & Co., Gen. Agents

921 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE stockholders in the Malaga extension of the Fowler Switch Canal Company at Fowler, December 8, 1893, at 2 p.m., to amend the by-laws and transact other general business that may come before the meeting.

By order the Board of Directors.

C. E. BASSETT, Secretary.

Fowler, Cal., November 14, 1893. n17tw

NEW CLOAKS

A NEW LINE

Just Received

Which we are offering at

SPECIAL VALUES

Our assortment of Domestics is the most complete in the city.

WHITE FRONT STORES

1027, 1029 and 1031 I St.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

CONTAINING

All the News of the Week.

SEND IT TO ABSENT FRIENDS.

5c--Single Copy--5c

Weekly, Per Year $2.50.

ADDRESS

Weekly Republican

Fresno, Cal.

A FOUL MURDER.

William Farrow Shot by Desperate Men.

CONSTABLE HENRY'S BRAVERY

Two Petty Larcenists Resist an Officer, With Fatal Results.

An attempt yesterday morning by Deputy Constable Will Henry to arrest two men charged with petty larceny was followed by a shooting affray, which resulted in the murder of William Farrow, one of the complainants who went with Henry to identify the offenders, and in the serious wounding by Henry of the man who shot Farrow.

On Monday morning William Farrow of West Park, the well known rancher and fish man, appeared in Justice Austin's court and filed a complaint charging John Doe and Richard Roe with petty larceny in stealing a heating stove from the complainant. At the same time John Ballogh filed a complaint charging the same John Doe of Farrow's complaint with an assault with a deadly weapon.

Ballogh stated that John Doe and another man came to his fishing camp last Sunday, and the former compelled him at the point of a pistol to give up his fishing tackle and other articles, after which they drove Ballogh away.

THE PURSUIT.

It was arranged that Farrow and Ballogh should keep track of the men and to come to town for Deputy Constable Henry as soon as the offenders had been located. Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock Farrow and Ballogh came to Fresno in the former's wagon and informed Henry that the men they were seeking had camped near town the night before, and were very probably there yet.

The officer and the two men start out to make the arrest and came upon the camp off the road between Fig and Elm avenues. John Doe and Richard Roe had fled, however. The pursuing party followed the wagon wheels leading from the camp and turned into Fig avenue.

About a mile and a half from the city, near the Fresno colony school and opposite F. A. Wharton's place, the officer and his companions overtook the other men, and after driving ahead Deputy Constable Henry ordered them to stop. Each of the pursued had his own wagon. In the wagon in front was a dark man of middle age, and the wagon behind was occupied by an old man of huge figure and bushy white beard.

A SHOWER OF BULLETS.

Henry first told the young man of the charge against him and leaving his wagon went to the one occupied by the old man, who requested him to read the warrant. Henry took out the paper and had no sooner informed him of the contents when the old man drew a revolver and ordered Henry away.

Henry retreated a step or two and the desperate old fellow fired at him, the bullet coming uncomfortably close to Henry's head. He returned fire with his revolver, two of the shots taking effect.

In the meantime the wagon in which Farrow and Ballogh were seated had been overturned by the horses which, frightened by the shots, had suddenly swerved to one side. Farrow and Ballogh were thrown to the ground. The latter jumped up and hastened to get beyond range.

Farrow, who on account of paralysis, had to use crutches, was entirely helpless, the crutches having fallen beyond his reach. As he was endeavoring to crawl away, both the old man and his companion fired upon him. Two bullets took effect, one striking Farrow in the head, causing his death.

HENRY'S BOLD STAND.

Henry had only one round of cartridges, and no other weapon but his revolver. He made good use of it, however, and was careful not to fire recklessly. The old man, on the contrary, after emptying his revolver, hastily took up a Winchester and fired in all directions. It was one of these shots that hit Farrow.

Though hit, the old fellow continued firing, and Henry having emptied every chamber of his revolver took shelter among the weeds on the road side, and beneath the cover of the grape vines hastened to Wharton's house about 200 yards distant, for the purpose of getting ammunition or arms.

ONE MAN CAPTURED.

Wharton told Henry he had only a 38-caliber pistol, but he was welcome to that. Henry sensibly decided it was too small a weapon to use against a Winchester, and concluded to come to Fresno for assistance.

He asked for a team and was driven back to this city, where the authorities were notified, and officers were soon started in all directions to hem in the desperate men.

Deputy Constable Henry was accompanied to the scene of the battle by Deputy Sheriff Rapelji and Deputy Constable Russell. It seems that after Farrow had been killed and Henry gone for assistance, the old man and his companion started to escape. The former's wounds were so painful, however, that after having gone about a mile he had to leave his wagon and crawled to a tree near the road, taking his gun with him.

Here the officers discovered him and advanced upon him with arms leveled, ready to fire if resistance was offered. The old man was in no condition to resist, however, and after taking away his rifle he was sent to town and taken to jail. He acknowledged having shot Farrow, but would say nothing further to the officers.

A DEFIANT PRISONER.

As the prisoner was being carried up the steps to the jail door, he caught sight of Under Sheriff Berry. That gentleman's handsome black mustache seemed to irritate the old fellow, who, his eye kindling with rage, cried out:

"Oh, you sons of ——; you will never hang me. I am going to die!"

He was taken to the jailer's office and laid on a bed taken from one of the cells. Here he was visited by Assistant District Attorney Walser, who asked him if he wanted to make a dying statement.

"Me and the officer had it first," he began, but abruptly broke off and refused to say anything further. All that could be got out of him was that his name was Charles Robinson. Upon being asked where he lived, he said he lived every place, and had been in this county many years.

TWO SERIOUS WOUNDS.

Drs. J. D. Davidson and J. L. Maupin were summoned to attend Robinson, who suffered considerably from pain. An examination showed he had received two wounds. One bullet had entered the left side of the abdomen, and come out on the right. The other bullet entered the rear of the thigh and ranged upward.

In the first wound the bullet penetrated the inner wall of the abdomen, barely grazing the peritoneum. This wound is not necessarily dangerous, though it may result fatally if inflammation sets in. The other wound is more serious. The probe was inserted to a length of eight inches, but without locating the bullet. As Robinson was showing signs of weakening the probing was discontinued.

He exchanged a few words with the doctors, but refused to answer all questions concerning the shooting. Even though told his companion had been run down and killed and that he might as well give his name, the old fellow remained silent.

Strange to say, though seen by a number of people, no one seems to know anything about him. Robinson is a tall and fleshy man and no doubt possessed great strength. Though 67 years of age, he is very vigorous. In appearance he might be taken for Rip Van Winkle. He has a large bushy beard of a dirty white color and is baldheaded in front. He has not the benevolent look of old Rip, however, and impresses a close observer as a man who can be very dangerous on occasion.

What induced him to make such a desperate resistance when charged only with a minor offense is what puzzles the officers.

THE POOR VICTIM.

The indignation over Farrow's murder was intense. He was considered a hard-working, honest and harmless man and was very much liked. He was 42 years old and a native of Kentucky. At the election last year he was the nominee of the People's Party for tax collector of this county.

He made a living for his wife and seven children by raising alfalfa and pasturing horses and also peddled fish which he caught in the slough. He was the sole support of his family, and his death is a terrible blow to them.

The bullet that caused Farrow's death struck him on the left side of the head right in front of the ear. It passed downward, coming out at the right side of the neck; making a skip of about an inch and a half, it entered the shoulder and finally emerged beneath the right arm. Another bullet struck his right forearm, shattering the bone.

About eight or nine years ago Farrow was gored in the back by an enraged bull, the injury he received resulting in paralysis. Ever since he had to use crutches to enable him to get about. His body was brought to the morgue by Deputy Coroner Bean, where the inquest will probably be held today.

THE MISSING MISCREANT.

The name of Robinson's companion who escaped could not be learned. It is believed, however that he is a Frenchman, and the same person who was arrested some time ago at Firebaugh for killing salmon illegally.

He was on that occasion punished to the full limit of the law, and is said to have then declared that he would never again be arrested. He was seen lately on the San Joaquin in company with Robinson.

After the shooting he drove away rapidly, taking a southerly direction. As soon as the report of the encounter reached Fresno officers in pairs started out in every direction after the fleeing man.

Deputy Constable Henry and H[?] Rapelji had already gone in the direction of Caruthers. Sheriff Scott and Deputy L. P. Timmins went out together, and Deputies Sheriff Peck and Bedford rode to Easton.

Later, news was received at the sheriff's office that the fugitive had been seen at 9.30 o'clock near the Helm vineyard, going north. Sheriff Scott and L. P. Timmins returned at 3.30 in the afternoon, but on learning of this report started out immediately in pursuit.

Henry and Rapelje returned from Caruthers at about o'clock last evening, and after taking some needed refreshments left the city at 6, taking a northerly course. Deputy Constables Angel and Russell are also in pursuit. It is not very likely under the circumstances that the fellow will escape. The opinion of some is that he is making for the mountains.

WILL HENRY'S STORY.

Deputy Constable Henry was seen shortly before starting out last evening by a REPUBLICAN reporter, to whom he gave the following version of the affair:

"I left Fresno with Farrow and Ballogh about 7.15 this morning. We went in Farrow's wagon, a two-seated affair. They accompanied me in order to identify the men I was to arrest.

"We took the avenue between Elm and Fig avenues and then turned into the latter. We overtook the men we were hunting near the Wharton place. They were going south and each had his own conveyance. The younger man was driving a spring wagon, covered, with a boat in it. The old fellow, Robinson, drove a one-horse, covered wagon.

"I drove ahead and ordered them to stop, after which I told them I had warrants for their arrest, naming the charge. I alighted and went back to Robinson's rig. I repeated to him what I had said to the other man.

"'Produce your warrant,' he said, in reply.

"I took out the paper and read it to him.

"'All right,' he said; 'I suppose we'll have to go back.'

"'Yes,' I answered, 'you'll have to turn about and go back.'

"I was about to mount his wagon, intending to drive to Fresno, when he slid over to the right side of the seat and to my surprise drew a 44-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver and pointed it at me. He told me to 'git.'

"I stepped back, but supposing he was joking, smiled. I soon saw by his appearance that he was in earnest, upon which I advised him not to make a foolish break like that.

"I had no sooner taken another step backward than he fired, the bullet whizzing past my left ear. He continued shooting rapidly, missing me, however. I drew my revolver, a 45 Colt's, and returned fire.

"At my third shot, I believe, he cried out that he had enough, but on my stopping a moment he recommenced firing this time with his Winchester. I discharged the remaining chambers at him, and then, being out of ammunition, and having no other weapon, I went to Wharton's to get a rifle or something.

"I can hardly tell how Farrow was killed, for I had all I could attend to in the old man. He continued shooting, and some of his shots were in Farrow's direction. I don't know what effect the other man's shots had, as there was so much smoke by that time that it was difficult to see what was going on.

"After the fight was over and I came back with assistance we found Robinson. On one of us asking whether he was the man who did the shooting, Robinson answered, 'Yes, I am the man.'

"There was a Winchester in our wagon belonging to Farrow, but when the vehicle was overturned the stock of the rifle was broken off. Besides, I never thought there would be any use for it, as I expected no resistance, the charge against the men being a petty one."

The reports of the shots were of course heard by the neighbors, many of whom, after they had ceased, went to the scene of the battle. About twenty shots were fired altogether. It is supposed by some that Robinson had two men with him, but Henry saw only one.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Farrow will probably be held some time today. Up to going to press Robinson's accomplice had not been apprehended.

Kingsburg Moves.

According to Sawbuck (N. X.), the Expositor's Kingsburg correspondent, the inhabitants of that burg have "got a move on." In the last Kingsburg letter seventeen different removals were mentioned. Some of the people moved away, some newcomers came, and the rest of the 'Burgers just exchanged dwellings. According to the doctrine that it is cheaper to move than to pay rent, it might seem that the rents all fell due on the same day.

A CROOKED WHEEL

Leads to the Capture of Robinson's Accomplice

AFTER A LONG AND STERN CHASE

J. D. Hobson is His Name—His Story of the Murder of Farrow.

Joshua David Hobson, the accomplice of Charles Robinson in the murder of William Farrow last Tuesday morning, was run to earth and captured yesterday by Sheriff Scott, Deputy Sheriff L. P. Timmins and Deputy Constables J. W. Welty and Com. Angel and an Indian trailer by the name of Ike Farris.

The capture was effected between noon and 1 o'clock, at a point about six miles northwest of Madera, and he was landed in the jail about six o'clock yesterday evening.

Hobson is a native of Illinois, 55 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, light complexion, with gray eyes and brown hair, and being slim built, looks taller than he really is.

He admits being present at the time of the affray and gives some horrible particulars of the murder, but claims that he had no part in the matter further than that he saw a part of the shooting, but his story is at variance with the statements of others who witnessed the affair.

Hobson is well known on the north fork of the San Joaquin, where he had taken up some land and where he engaged in peddling fruit, fish, etc., and in purchasing hides and junk.

HOBSON'S FLIGHT.

As was stated in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, Sheriff Scott and Deputy Timmins made search for Robinson's accomplice northerly in the direction of the San Joaquin river.

They had information that a man driving a wagon with a boat in it had gone north on the west line of George Helm's ranch.

Upon examining the trail it was ascertained that one of the fore wheels of the wagon was so badly sprung that the track would be six inches out of line from the hind wheel on one side while on the other they would almost come together.

With this for a guide they tracked the wagon far out into the plain, and had they had an hour more before dark, would have captured Hobson on Tuesday evening.

At nightfall they came to town, and yesterday morning secured the assistance of Ike Farris, an Indian residing near Burton's place in the foothills and known as "Burton's Trailer." They took up the pursuit again at daylight, Scott and Timmins in a buggy and Ike on horseback.

The latter proved to be an efficient and swift trailer, and in no case was at fault, and the sheriff speaks highly of his services.

HOBSON'S ROUTE.

The route taken by Hobson was a circuitous one. After passing Helm's ranch, he continued north into Walter's colony, where he turned west to the San Joaquin road. He then went about three miles out, where there was no road to a point on one of Perrin's ditches, where he dumped the telltale boat that set the officers on his track.

At this point he also took the cover off his wagon, tearing it apart, and where he could not remove the bows he broke them off and stowed the pieces into the bottom of the wagon among a lot of junk, and covered the whole up with a piece of canvas.

He then went northwest about a mile toward Herndon, and then drove east on a blind road about two miles to Cobb's point, and then northwest about three miles to where some men were building a house. He then turned toward Herndon again and drove directly through town about an hour after nightfall.

At this point he crossed the county bridge and went to Madera right down the railroad track. It was at this point yesterday morning that J. W. Welty and Com. Angel, also in pursuit met the sheriff's party by chance and thereafter formed a part of Scott's posse.

Hobson states that he stopped all night at the San Joaquin, but the evidence is that he drove directly on toward Madera until near the town at least. Hobson further states that he heard the officers coming behind him when about three miles south of Madera and cut off his moustache with a pair of shears to disguise himself.

Just where and how long he stopped is not definitely known, but he arrived in Madera yesterday forenoon about twenty minutes before the sheriff's posse, drove down Main street, whipped around the planing mill, and after the officers arrived, immediately doubled back on his track about two miles and then took a road leading west into the Firebaugh road.

After following this about four miles he then turned north on an old blind road, which he followed about two miles and then struck across a wheat field in the direction of the tules and willows along the river.

In the meantime the officers and citizens of Madera turned out to aid Scott's posse in trailing him—some going out each road. The Indian trailer soon doubled back on the trail and the posse, knowing he was but a few miles ahead, pushed their horses as fast as possible, and shortly afterwards the trailer pointed out their man crossing the wheat field.

At first they were nonplussed to see a wagon with no cover on it, but relying on the veracity of that crooked wheel, they pushed on. Hobson pretended not to recognize the fact that he was pursued.

HOBSON HALTED.

As they came up Timmins, with his gun trained on him, and the others equally ready for action, called out, "Throw up your hands, and no monkey business about it!"

Hobson immediately obeyed, calling out, "Don't shoot; I give up!"

"What did you do with that boat?" Sheriff Scott asked.

"I dropped it," was his answer.

"Climb down," said Sheriff Scott, on this admission; "you're the man we're after."

"I didn't do any of that shooting; the old man did it all," was the prompt remark of Hobson, before any mention had been made of what he was wanted for.

No arms were found in the wagon or on his person, and after searching him the party returned to Madera, where his wagon and team were left, and he was leisurely brought to this city.

He talked somewhat freely about the murder of Farrow, and stated that he did none of the shooting, and denied that he had arms of any kind at that time. He stated that fifteen or twenty shots were fired before he looked around, but of course no one believes such a preposterous statement.

HOW FARROW WAS KILLED.

He claims that he heard Robinson cry out, "Oh, I'm shot!" Then he turned and saw the old man take deliberate aim at Will Henry with a Winchester and fire at him, and at the same time Henry shoot Robinson. After Henry had gone across the field after a gun Robinson got out of his wagon and walked up within six or seven feet of Farrow, who was lying on the ground by the barbed wire fence, and while Farrow was begging and screaming to him to spare his life and not kill him, he fired three shots into him. This explains how the powder marks came in Farrow's face.

Having killed Farrow, Robinson got into his own wagon and they drove down along Fig avenue for some distance, when he became sick and wanted Hobson to do something for him, but he told him he could do nothing. He then wanted him to take him into his wagon, but he refused to do so and left him.

He says that he then drove over to Elm avenue and north along it toward town for some distance, then went east for some distance and north, passing through Arlington heights east of the city, on up to the George Helm ranch, where Scott and Timmins took the trail.

The report that he met and passed the officers without being recognized by them is without foundation, as nothing of the kind occurred.

Sheriff Scott speaks in terms of praise of the prompt assistance rendered by the officers and citizens of Madera county for prompt and valuable assistance. Will M. Hughes took the sheriff into his buggy and sent his flyer out in one direction while his own team was driven by Timmins in another, thus enabling them quickly to scour the country and locate the lost trail.

HOBSON INTERVIEWED.

Hobson was seen, shortly after being jailed, by a REPUBLICAN reporter and asked to give his side of the encounter between Deputy Constable Henry and himself and Robinson. He was very uncommunicative, however, and pretended to be ignorant of what happened after the firing began.

To the officers who arrested him he stated he had had nothing to do with the shooting, but he did not explain why, if that was the truth, he took so much pains to elude the officers. He said, moreover, he had no arms with him at the time.

When asked by the reporter whether he had taken part in the shooting Hobson grinned rather knowingly and answered that he had nothing to say on that subject. In reply to another question he stated he left the scene of the affray before Robinson and alone.

On other matters he talked more freely. He said he had a claim in the North Fork locality, and had the last three or four years peddled fruit in the mountains. He had never been in any similar trouble before, and had known Robinson only a few weeks.

It seems, however, that Hobson was more communicative with his fellow prisoners, and stated to them that it was Farrow who shot Robinson, and not Henry. It appears from this that Hobson knows a good deal more about the matter than he cares to divulge.

It may be possible to test the truth of this statement by an examination of the bullet extracted by Dr. J. L. Maupin yesterday from the wound in Robinson's hip. The bullet entered the left side, was deflected by the pelvis, passed around it and lodged in the opposite side about an inch from the surface.

There may be some difficulty in determining the caliber of the bullet, however, as it is badly mashed out of shape. Farrow's pistol was a forty-four caliber, and Henry's a forty-five.

Hobson is about 55 years old, and single. Though not very prepossessing in appearance, he has not a desperate look. His eyeteeth are rather prominent, extending downward further than is usual, giving them the appearance of fangs. He is fair, and has a stubby beard. Some who know him say they did not suppose him to be the kind of man to become involved in an affair like the present one.

THE INQUEST ON FARROW.

Coroner Stephens held the inquest on William Farrow last evening. But few witnesses were examined, and the examination did not last long.

Drs. A. G. Deardorff and J. D. Davidson testified concerning the wounds received by Farrow. The wound in the head caused his death. The second bullet broke the bone in Farrow's right forearm.

Frank Maxwell, a reporter on the Expositor, described the appearance of the locality where the affray took place, after it was over.

Deputy Constable Henry gave substantially the same account of the shooting he did to THE REPUBLICAN, which was printed in yesterday's paper. Robinson opened hostilities. Henry could tell nothing about Hobson's part in the affair, as he was too busy with Robinson to let his eyes stray to a less interesting direction.

The testimony in, the coroner's jury found that Farrow had come to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by John Doe, otherwise known as Charles Robinson.

OLD MAN ROBINSON.

Robinson is still occupying the jailor's office. He is suffering considerable pain, but there is nothing in his condition at present to make the doctors fear he may not recover. He bears the pain very well and when Dr. J. L. Maupin cut out the bullet in his hip yesterday he did not flinch.

The old man is very watchful and cautious and has a quick and decided manner. When anything is handed him he grabs it as if afraid it had a string to it. He still maintains a resolute silence about the shooting.

G. W. Young, the K street junk man, knows Robinson as well as anyone perhaps. To a REPUBLICAN reporter Mr. Young spoke as follows last evening:

"I first met Robinson between four and five years ago in Sacramento county. Then, as now, he was traveling around the country with his horse and wagon peddling, as I supposed.

"He was pretty much the same person then as he is now and was rather jovial. We met frequently after that in various places, as I was also traveling about selling washing machines and other patented articles.

"I first saw Robinson in Fresno about a year ago. He came and went and visited me quite often. I always supposed he made his living trading and peddling, though I never knew anything definite about it. He brought me some junk occasionally which I bought. I of course asked him where he got it and he said he had traded for it.

"Robinson visited me at the store of evenings several times and liked to talk. Though generally good natured he would fly into a passion on trifling cause, and I considered him not altogether right mentally. He gave out that he didn't believe in the Bible and would argue against it, working himself into a rage. He used to have quite heated discussions with a blacksmith who used to drop in now and then in the evening, on religion. I never learned anything about Robinson's past life, as he never spoke of himself."

Policeman Mernin recognizes Robinson as the same old man who, with an old wagon and horse, camped in the grove at the west end of Mariposa street last summer. Mernin says Robinson kept company with the worst element in Chinatown, and that his camp was a rendezvous for criminals. He pretended to be religious and passed for a fisherman.

FARROW'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of William Farrow will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the undertaking establishment of Stephens & Bean, under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance.

In Memoriam.

Fresno Lodge No. 186, I.O.O.F., at its last meeting adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of their late brother, H. O. Daulton, whose untimely death on October 28th caused so much sorrow and bereavement in Fresno, Madera and throughout central California.

The nine-year-old son of Hon. H. Springmeyer of Carson, Nev., accidentally shot and killed his five-year-old sister.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FETE

A Magnificent Display by the Ladies' Guild.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL FLOWER

Origin and History of the Chrysanthemum—Its Characteristics and Varieties.

Armory hall presented a beautiful and merry scene last evening, the occasion being a chrysanthemum fete given under the auspices of the ladies of St. James' Guild. And what a profusion of flowers, and what a bewilderment of fair maids, comely matrons and gallant men! Chrysanthemums of all sizes, varieties and hues hung in festoons and wreaths from every available point of decoration. Men, women and children wore chrysanthemums, and it was a great night for the national flower of Japan.

Probably the most unique, extensive and noteworthy floral exhibit of the evening was that donated by J. H. Lively. It was a clever model of the Episcopal church, rusticked, roofed and towered entirely of beautiful chrysanthemums. It attracted much attention and elicited great praise.

The display made by Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wright is also deserving of special mention. Mrs. Wright grows a great variety of choice chrysanthemums.

In addition to the display and sale of flowers a very clever program of entertainment was rendered.

The three tableaux, "A Home Scene From the Greeks," "Sacrifice of Iphigenia," and "Parting of Orpheus and Eurydice," were good and elicited great applause.

The Swain children charmed all with a pretty duet, and Miss Jennie Long recited a selection in her usual accomplished manner.

Mesdames S. S. Wright and A. S. Hayes had charge of a chrysanthemum booth.

Mesdames William Helm and William Lucas saw that all got an equal chance at the grab booth.

A bevy of lovely young ladies—Misses Fell, Fannie Helm, Maud Davidson, Lou Lucas and Emma Austin—looked after the interests of the candy booth.

Mesdames James Brown, Frank Bedford, O. H. Markham, G. C. Grimes and Miss Corinne Ferguson dispensed refreshments from the ice cream booth.

The lunch booth was in charge of Mesdames Andrus, Matt Austin, Spankey and Hovey.

The fete was a decided success, and was enjoyed by as many people as the hall could conveniently accommodate. The audience was liberal as well as appreciative, and the evening's receipts were highly satisfactory to the ladies.

Now, that the chrysanthemum season, with its concomitant of fetes and festivals, is here in all its glory, something relative to the origin, history, characteristics and variety of this remarkably popular flower will not prove uninteresting.

Few flowers are more popular in their respective season than the chrysanthemum. A great many people have tried to frown it down as a fleeting fad, but a glance at a Fresno flower garden, or even the average front yard, and the unspeakable splendor that is displayed in the multitude of glorious colors is a most eloquent appeal to your artistic sense.

There are, indeed, few flowers that do not possess an infinite charm, and very few are those which fail to make an impression with their elegant forms and splendid colors. Some of these have such a combination of qualities that they are lifted up above the less favored, and by universal consent given the place of honor. Just such flowers are the chrysanthemums. They have within a comparatively short time taken the highest place in public favor, at times outrivalling the supremacy of the rose. Few plants combine as many desirable qualities as they. Marvelous abundance of blossom, unsurpassed richness and variety in coloring, exquisite elegance of form and long duration are some of their leading qualities. This flower can boast of characteristics and distinctions never found in the rose. The surprising variations in form and color and difference in structure of the various varieties are marked with so great a distinction as to make one doubt if they really belong to the same family.

The chrysanthemum has been known from very ancient times. In Europe it has been known for at least two centuries. Breynius, a great botanist, mentions them as having been brought to Holland in 1689. He says they were introduced from Japan, and describes them as being large flowers of purple, crimson, white, bluish, yellow and scarlet. He does not say if they were double or single, though the latter is more probable. This flower rejoiced in the classic name of Matricaria Japonica Maxima. Under the burden of this name it was no wonder that they failed to flourish. The pompon type is mentioned by Rheede some years later. Linnaeus, the greatest of botanists, speaks of sinease with large white flowers, and of indicum, a variety with small single and double yellow blossoms; this was in 1753. They were not thought much of in Europe at that time and are not mentioned again till 1784, when one Thunberg referred to them as Matricaria.

When in the beginning of this century the flower began to attract attention as admirably adapted to decorative purposes, it gave rise to a hot dispute between the botanists. They could not agree whether it was a matricaria, anthemis or artemisia, and finally compromised by making it a new species and calling it chrysanthemum, from chrysos, gold or golden, and anthos, a flower.

It matters not, said an enthusiastic local grower recently, whether we admire most the tiny flowers of the pompous, which individually are not more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, yet so numerous as to cover the entire plant with a solid sheet of blooms of the largest Japanese varieties. These latter, with their grotesque, yet withal extremely artistic, flowers are a constant delight. They grow to a truly astonishing size, often measuring nine inches. Then there are the Chinese varieties with their wonderfully symmetrical globular forms on a magnificent scale. No wonder the cultivation of the chrysanthemum is so fascinating, so irresistible, that once begun it becomes a veritable mania.

There are few plants so admirably adapted for the decoration of the home as these flowers. For boquets they are unsurpassed in lasting qualities. If cut off in full bloom and kept in water they will last two or three weeks. The water should be changed often and be kept pure with charcoal. Bouquets of exceeding elegance can be made of chrysanthemums. The flowers should be cut with as long stems as possible and placed, after stripping the leaves from the lower ends, in a wide-mouthed vase. Arranged thus it will have the appearance of a graceful sheaf, in which each flower displays its full beauty, and by contrast of color and form heightens the effect of its neighbor. Most superb effects can also be had by using them in solid colors against harmonious backgrounds.

With the Japanese, who love flowers above every other decoration, the chrysanthemum holds the place of honor. It is the national flower, and the golden chrysanthemum is Japan's highest national decoration. The month of November is a huge chrysanthemum festival for the Japanese, and the national emblematic flower is sold by thousands in every corner of the empire. The Japanese enjoy the flower in many ways, always turning its beauty to serve their purpose. During the festival season, says a high authority, you may be invited to a chrysanthemum tea or garden party. On such occasion every participant wears a profusion of flowers. Many of the most charming costumes made from the brilliant blossoms are worn by the young ladies at these parties.

The fair daughters of Fresno will not be slow in taking this hint. There is an illimitable scope for artistic effects in gowns made from these flowers. The range in colors in both neutral and decided shades is very great. Choice may be had from the purest white through all the warm tints of bronze, chromes, ambers, rich browns, deep purples and daintiest pinks.

A QUEER LETTER

From a Stockton Crank to Fresno Judges.

The following letter was received here yesterday. It is undoubtedly from some poor devil of a crank who once had some proper ideas about the railroad, but got it badly mixed up with Sontag and Evans:

"STOCKTON, November 12, 1893.

"Superior Judges of Fresno, Cal., before whom Chris Evans is to be tried and before whom George Sontag was tried, and convicted, and sentenced to Folsom for life; and railroaded off to Folsom without the slightest chance to defend himself. Railroad testimony. Railroad money. Railroad Judges. Perjury. Bribery. Railroad hirelings. Railroad tools of every description. How would a man prevent being found guilty, even though he be the most innocent man in the world!

"Oh, but look out for fun! Chris Evans and Sontag won't be a candle light to what will happen soon. Although I write from Stockton, I am no lunatic or crank. But we have a grudge to settle, and we must settle it.

"Note the cursed foolishness of this government, so lax in its transactions with the railroad company that it lets the railroad company beat it out of $20,000,000! Oh, what a farce!

"But we people will make the railroad company, along with you bribe-seeking political tricksters———. I say remember we will soon make you hunt your hiding places.

"I again repeat, this is no threat, but business! One thousand men, like the stuff of Evans and Sontag, will tell; and they are determined to fight until DEATH! Death hath no terrors for an oppressed and wronged people.

"——BX, Organizer——"

THE THOMPSON TRIAL.

A Witness Who Saw the Defendant Stab Joaquin.

The introduction of evidence in the Thompson murder case commenced yesterday afternoon, a full jury having been empaneled at noon. The jury consists of George Studer, J. M. Pugh, H. St. George, E. E. Humphreys, G. W. Smith, R. B. Williams, F. Burleigh, F. Williams, T. J. Duncan and I. H. Paterson.

Jefferson Morse was the first witness for the prosecution. He resides near Pine Ridge, and was teaming in that section at the time of the murder of Indian Joaquin. On the day preceding the murder he saw William Thompson, the defendant, and "Dad" Bennett between Ockenden's old store and Bennett's mill, where the crime was committed. Both were under the influence of liquor and Bennett was lying helpless in the road. Thompson endeavored to rouse Bennett from his stupor with kicks and profanity, but to no purpose. That night there was a big Indian "jamboree," to quote the language of the witness, who camped at Bennett's mill, and amid the din of the carousal Morse recognized the voice of Thompson threatening to do an Indian bodily harm. He did not see anything, but heard the row.

Indian Sally, Joaquin's widow, was next placed on the stand and testified that she saw Thompson stab Joaquin, who died from his injuries two days later.

Court then adjourned until this morning at 9.30 o'clock.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Standing of the Pupils in the Kroeger School.

The teachers of the Kroeger school submit the following report for the month ending November 10th:

Following are the names of pupils who obtained an average of 80 per cent or more in the several studies:

Amie Brown 89, Mamie Wilson 95, Thomas Hendry 85, John Landrum 89, Gay Dunham 89, Viola Landrum 88, Maude Hendry 83, Bert Lane 90, Guy Wofford 81, Harold Newman 85, Bernard Newman 83, Walter Brooks 85, Willie Landrum 95, John Wilson 92, Leslie Doolittle 89, George O'Brien 80, Ralph Hague 81, Mable Lawrence 81, Claudie Hendry 96, Elsa Barker 93, Mamie Devanny 88, Fred Case 83.

The pupils who deserve special mention in the primary department are the following: George Wilson, Arnold Worthington, Willie Holmes, Mack Anderson, George Pickford, Ernest Lawrence, John McFarlane, Venia Hendry, Louie Stevens, Carrie Crane, Ethel Worthington, Hazel Raymer, Katie Anderson, Pearl Lawrence, Malde Lawrence, Claudie Hendry, each 100 in attendance and deportment.

Those over 95 and under 100 are: Willie Landrum, Theo Hutchens, Elwood McCourt, Leslie Doolittle, Mamie Devanny, Erna McCourt, Lysle Case, Elsa Barker, Grace Brooks, Jennie Brown, Hazel Holmes, Blanche Raymer, Mamie Harrison, Gertrude Harrison, Grace Crane.

R. McCOURT,
MRS. F. BARKER,
Teachers.

DUTCHY ON HIS MUSCLE.

Challenges W. E. Johns of Madera to a Finish Fight.

A fistic encounter between Fred Hansted, better known as "Professor Young Dutchy," and W. E. Johns of Madera is on the tapis. Hansted issued a challenge through the columns of the Madera Tribune yesterday, expressing a desire to meet Johns in the arena with gloves or bare knuckles and any number of rounds, under any rules and for any amount of money that Johns may stipulate.

There is intense ill-feeling between the men, and if a fight is arranged it will no doubt terminate on the respective merits of the sluggers.

Johns is reputed to be very scientific and has had considerable practice during the past few months.

South Methodist Conference.

Rev. Gillan and wife of the South Methodist church are attending the Fresno district conference now in session at Grangeville, Tulare county. The reverend gentleman writes to THE REPUBLICAN that there is a good attendance of the ministers of the district, and that he anticipates an interesting and profitable conference.

Run Over by a Wagon.

Mabel Jones, the little daughter of ex-street superintendent J. D. Jones, was run over by a wood wagon in front of her home on M street yesterday afternoon. The wheel passed over one leg just above the knee and the limb was severely bruised, though is not thought that the bone is injured.

A DRUGGED BOUQUET

The Part It Played in a Robbery.

FRITZ'S PECULIAR EXPERIENCE

A Novel Game Successfully Worked by San Francisco Thieves.

A German who arrived in Fresno from San Francisco a day or two ago was victimized in the Midwinter Fair city in a manner at once novel and artistic. His name is M. Fritz, and he told the story of ill fortune to D. W. Hamilton of the San Joaquin Employment agency, where Fritz went to apply for a situation.

"Fritz is a German American," said Mr. Hamilton yesterday, "and I am confident he told the truth. He has excellent credentials from his employers and appears to be an industrious and honest man. The story he tells is certainly a strange one, and shows the inventive genius of the class that makes a business of preying on their fellow men.

"Fritz arrived in San Francisco the latter part of last week from Los Angeles, where he had been employed as a teamster. The work on which he was engaged giving out he drew the money due him, abut $75, and decided to seek work in the Bay City.

"On Monday afternoon Fritz took a trip to Golden Gate park, partly for pleasure and partly to see whether any men were wanted at the Midwinter Fair grounds. After walking about for a while he sat down on a bench and was soon joined by a young man, who engaged him in conversation.

"'You're out of work?' asked the stranger of Fritz.

"Fritz answered such was the case, and when asked whether he was a German Fritz replied in the affirmative again. The stranger stated he was also a German, and they soon became very confidential with one another, carrying on the conversation in the tongue of the Fatherland.

"After a time the stranger suggested that they go to look at the animals. Fritz expressed his willingness to do so, upon which the stranger proposed that they take a short cut, avoiding the road. This also suited Fritz.

"They had walked a minute or two among the shrubbery and trees when the stranger, who was ahead, picked up a handsome bouquet. He held it to his nose and smelled, or pretended to smell it, after which he passed it to Fritz, who took several vigorous sniffs. The odor, though not unpleasant, was peculiar and heavy and Fritz was almost immediately seized with a violent headache. He informed his companion of the effect it had upon him, and threw the bouquet away.

"The stranger thereupon took a phial from his pocket, saying it was a headache remedy. He claimed he was subject to headaches and that he always found instant relief in the remedy. Fritz could take it or not, as he pleased.

"Fritz was only too glad to get something that would ease the pain in his head, and took the stuff. In a very short time thereafter he became unconscious, and after coming to he found the stranger gone and likewise the $75 he had worked so hard for. Upon this he raised an outcry, which was immediately answered by another stranger.

"So prompt was the fellow, in fact, that Fritz at once suspected him to be an accomplice of the other man. Fritz made known his suspicion, upon which the stranger became indignant, and showing a badge, said he was a detective. After allaying Fritz's suspicion the stranger promised to assist in securing the robber's arrest, but suggested that as Fritz was weak they get something to eat first.

"At the restaurant the self-styled detective pretended to be greatly interested in Fritz, and he became very sympathetic. After impressing Fritz with the slim probability of his ever recovering his money and laying stress upon his penniless condition, the fellow informed Fritz that a friend of his named Williams was up from Fresno to look for men to work on his vineyard. The detective offered to pay Fritz's fare to Fresno if he wanted to get work.

"Of course Fritz accepted. After dinner the two went down Market street, and were met by a man whom the detective addressed as Williams, and introduced to Fritz, recommending Fritz as a good man to work on Williams' place in this county.

"Young Williams expressed himself as very favorably impressed with Fritz's appearance, and at once engaged him. He then wrote a note to his father, William Williams, and gave it to Fritz. It recommended Fritz as a good, steady man, and hoped Williams pere would employ him. He told Fritz the vineyard was four and a half miles east of Fresno.

"The party then went down to the ferry, where the detective bought Fritz a ticket to Fresno. Fritz wanted to stroll around a little, as there was plenty of time, but the two men assured him there was an excursion of some kind going down the road, and it would be better if he went to the train early so he could get a good seat. The liberal detective moreover took $2 from his pocket and gave them to Fritz, who was too much affected by this generosity to notice how anxious they were to get rid of him.

"Well, they got him off, and upon his arrival in Fresno he immediately went to the country to find the Williams place. He did a good deal of walking but failed to find the Williams he was looking for, and it suddenly dawned upon him that he had been duped.

"The first stranger, the pretended detective and young Williams all undoubtedly belong to one gang, who, to do away with the danger of having the police sot on their track, willingly use part of their spoils in sending their victims out of the city. It's a clever game from beginning to end. Fritz is now sadly humming the German volkslied, 'Ach, ich bin ein grosses camel!'"

EVOLUTION OF MONEY.

A System Needed That Will Suit All Classes.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—All attempts to build should be preceded by careful calculation as to what the structure should accommodate, and the foundation should be laid broad and deep enough to maintain the building. A lack in the calculation of these principles has brought very serious disappointment to the classes who have tried of late years to amend our money system. As a witness of this mistake I find that various sections and classes have narrowed their contention to apply simply to their special interest; and as a result have reached no other end than the delay of doing anything, simply because no one interest alone was strong enough to overcome the combined opposition of other classes or interests.

This establishes the fact clearly that before we get anything important in the way of money reform or evolution, we must be broad enough in our plan to include all legitimate interests of the country. In establishing at this time a money theory to meet all demands, we will have to step forward from old usages a great ways, for evolution in our style of business in other lines has made many new demands, and many things that were formerly latent evils and passed unnoticed, have now by this become active and must be set aside. The evolution in barter or trade in the United States in the last forty years is simply wonderful. At that time we made nearly all our articles of wear at home, and raised on the farm about all we consumed of everything. Under such conditions the money system cut but slight figure, as we could get almost independently of it. Since that time we have developed manufacturing of all kinds and we find ourselves confined to the business of producing one line of goods only and exchanging [illegible], thus weaving ourselves into a complex web with our fellows in which we feel every jar or break in the business conditions of the country.

This new relation has developed the opportunity for the sharper to scheme to suck his substance from others. It has made it possible for any one class to monopolize their product and amass fortunes that are not relative to the prosperity of others. Thus it is seen that in this new relation that which was formerly none of our business has now become everybody's business, as we are all dependent in some degree upon what each class does. Thus we see that in the course of evolution we are rapidly tending into the family or social relation in our business; in short, we today in this country have become so thoroughly dependent on each other that like a connection in machinery, when it stops or gives way the whole thing stops.

We have probably said enough to fully index our theory of a money system. It should be one that is capable of serving the whole people impartially, and it should be ample in its provisions for the use of all classes, and should be divested of all qualities that would enable any one class to use or manipulate it to the detriment of another. In brief, it must be a system that belongs to all the people instead of being a product of any material that is the property of one man or class, or a privilege of private interest to make and supply the balance with it. It must be so regulated that not only private individuals shall not make or issue it, but it must be divested of all dependence on private interest in dispensing it.

With this purpose established as the line of action, then all contention as to what money should be made of would cease, beyond that merely as to what would be the most convenient and easiest to protect against counterfeiting. It would set our commerce free from the bondage of a metal system of redemption, and make these qualities rest in the properties of the people, where they now seek to rest, and where all consideration is virtually given in business, and is only interrupted when some syndicate raises a scare—not because the ability to pay is weak with the people, but is merely put in jeopardy by our foolish promise to pay in specie, which it is never able to do in any civil government. That we may see how utterly ridiculous it is to make specie redemption for money outstanding, let us ask what we would do if we had no gold or silver. According to the specie theory we could not have any commerce or any established order of business, or pursue any of the habits of civilization, even if we had double the present amount of resources of life. Does any one believe this?

We therefore conclude that when a theory of money is presented that will meet the demands of civilization in this age, and protect the people from undue abuse and enable them to trust simply in their industry and nature's bounty, and relieve them of the fear of the storm of adversity to destroy them in the interest of usury, it will contain those provisions that recognize their industrial wealth and not suspend them on the uncertainty of the products of the mine. That this can be done without a fluctuating value in money, and in fact a firmly established value of currency, we shall set forth clearly in the chapters following. P. E. R. SIMONS.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS

Received for Fresno's Midwinter Fair Exhibit.

The following contributions to Fresno county's exhibit for the Midwinter Fair were received yesterday:

Mrs. Frank Wilson, a glass of unusually fine quince jelly.

A. P. Blachler, a quantity of white Indian corn.

George Elliott of Oleander, a quantity of dried Susquehanna peaches.

J. H. Corlew, Big Sandy valley, a box of fine King of Tompkins apples.

Fresno Vineyard Company, T. L. Sill superintendent, box of large Japanese persimmons.

A. Gartenlaub, Selma, box of dried late Crawford peaches, the finest that have yet been received. Mr. Gartenlaub promised to send 600 pounds of raisins today. He is interesting himself greatly in the exhibit.

Much admiration is being expressed at the handsome manner in which the dried fruit and raisins for the exhibit are being packed. Mrs. Carner is doing the work, and doing it very well too.

A RUNAWAY.

Percy Bowdish's Team Smashes a Junk Wagon.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Percy Bowdish, in company with a friend, Newton Hogan, started to drive into town, when one of his horses, which has exhibited a fractious spirit on several occasions, shied at some object in the roadway, and plunging forward, broke one of the lines.

The team, becoming unmanageable, dashed wildly down Glenn avenue, colliding with a junk wagon, smashing it all to pieces, and scattering its heterogenous contents in all directions.

Messrs. Bowdish and Hogan were thrown to the ground at this point, but sustained no further injuries than a severe shaking up of a hearty breakfast and a few trifling scratches.

The team finally brought up in a clump of trees in the open lot off Glenn avenue.

PUMPKIN PIE SOCIAL.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. Entertainment.

The Ladies of the G.A.R. gave a pumpkin pie social at Kutner hall last night with an attendance of over 200 persons, the receipts amounting to over $75.

After rendering a program and feasting to fullness on pies, etc., the music struck up and the company was entertained with dancing until after midnight.

Marceau vs. Burks.

Judge Webb was engaged yesterday in the trial of the case of Marceau vs. Burks, arising out of the lease of the drug store in the Fiske building.

Burks leased the premises for two years at $300 a month, the term to end next February, but claims he was driven out by the fumes of a restaurant afterwards opened in the basement, which he claims affected his drugs and customers to his damage to a degree that amounted to a forcible eviction

The plaintiff sues for rent in accordance with the terms of the lease, and and the defendant files a cross complaint for damages in the sum of $2100 by reason of his eviction. A jury was impanelled and considerable evidence taken before the closing hour, when the case was adjourned to this morning.

The Challenge Accepted.

Editor Madera Mercury:—In reply to a scurrilous challenge purporting to come from one "Young Dutchy," contained in yesterday's issue of the Tribune, permit me to state that I cheerfully accept the wager of battle, and request Mr. Dutchy or his agent to wait upon me as to terms, time and other conditions.

W. E. JOHNS.

ANNIVERSARY BALL

GIVEN FRIDAY NIGHT AT THE ARMORY

By Court Yosemite No. 8128, Ancient Order of Foresters of America.

The second anniversary ball of Court Yosemite, No. 8128, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, which took place at the armory last night, was a very enjoyable event. The attendance was large, and everything went off with eclat.

The committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Daly, W. Y. Johnson, T. S. LeBlanc, W. W. Cochrane and Frank S. Cowan, had done their work well, neglecting nothing that would contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the guests.

The other committees whose members contributed to the success of the occasion were as follows:

Reception—C. E. Wood, A. W. Anderson, W. M. Walden, Bruce Goodrich, Henry Turner.

Floor manager—E. M. Packard; assistant, D. R. Adams.

Floor committee—Frank E. Hoppock, A. D. Wrought, S. G. Hess and J. E. White.

The ball room was prettily decorated for the occasion with bunting and palms. Over the musicians' platform, on a background of red bunting, was worked the name of the lodge in evergreens.

Many of the ladies wore handsome toilets, not a few of them being expressly made for this event. The music was all that could have been desired, and none could resist its invitation.

The grand march was led by Mr. Ezra M. Packard and Mrs. Frank E. Hoppock, ninety-six couples being in line. There was dancing enough to satisfy the most ardent votary of Terpsichore, the program consisting of twenty numbers and three extras. There were present:

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pickford, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hoppock, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Timmins, Mr. and Mrs Al Studer, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. McNie, Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hass, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mahone, Mr. and Mrs. William Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lafferty of Sanger, Mrs. Bonton, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Donahoo, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Packard, Mrs. George Wright, Mrs. M. Chapman, Mrs. Frank Burleigh, Mrs. Taylor Albin, Mrs. Theo Reitz, Mrs. Hollenbeck.

Misses Julia Beatty, Dora Monsen, Minnie Webb, Sadie Thomas, Annie Windt, Fila Duncan, Lizzie Windt, Mabel Jones, Lizzie Cronkhite, Minnie Cole, Miss Ballard, Miss Wilkins, Miss Richter, Myrtle Machen, Miss Furnish, Gertie Degan, Miss Hand, Susie Hartigan, Lizzie Ford, Miss Hill, Florence and Josie Markwood, Dura Goff, Minnie Lundy, Grace Ferrell, Ella Mead, Nellie Haas, Misses Mersich, Scott, Nolan, O'Neal, Ball, Daly, Armitage, Littlefield, Lynn, Jones, Whitney, Banta, Tate, Gilbert, Smith, Donahoo, Alford, Sommers, Sides, Budge, Dunn, Lynch; Messrs. W. B. Holland, George Ramsey, L. W. Kline, J. E. White, Bruce Goodrich, J. B. Daly, W. Y. Johnson, T. S. LeBlanc, W. W. Cochran, A. D. Wrought, E. M. Packard, O. F. Packard, A. W. Anderson, M. M. Walden, J. H. Kelley, Russ Woldenburg, D. R. Adams, S. G. Hess, H. Gilbert, C. O. Leedom, E. Renfro, Jas. Bradley, John Hertwig, W. J. McDonald, N. J. Stanley, Fredrico Hayes, H. Dirvin, J. L. Welty, E. E. Hartzough, Bert Hayes, Charles Turner, Frank Henry, C. Ochs, Fred Wright, A. Edwards, E. W. Amos, C. F. Doyle, W. M. McSwain, R. Utterback, William Stephens, Al Ploennies, T. F. Davis, Fred Henry, W. W. Hill, George Witt, D. Wheeler, W. G. Boltinghouse, Oscar Puryear, W. H. Neff of Selma, C. W. Brownstone of Selma, J. T. Eglan, T. Johnson, W. P. Smith, E. Donahoe, Jake Goodwin, Harry Price, G. H. Gilman, W. H. Nolan, J. M. Ball, George Duncan, T. S. Malone, Harry Bush, L. Solomon, A. W. Machen, B. B. Craig, W. L. Walker, George Graham, R. Dorsey, F. G. Noyes, Roy Denney, Tom Anton and others.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Standing of Pupils in the Fresno Colony School.

The following is a report of the school in Fresno Colony district for the month ending November 10, 1893:

Whole number boys enrolled, 66; whole number girls enrolled, 43; number enrolled in principal's room, 49; number enrolled in assistant's room, 60; total number enrolled, 109; total number cases tardiness, 8; per cent of attendance, 95½.

This is the largest enrollment the school has had for a number of years. Last year the most enrolled any month was eighty-two. For some time a new and more commodious structure has been talked of, and the present crowded condition of the school has revived the talk.

The following fifty were neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Linnie Adams, Mamie Adelsbach, Jemima Azhderian, Zetta Bell, Regina Green, Effie Green, Ladorna Kelly, Libbie Kelly, Dimple Kelly, Maggie Kemble, Hallie Kemble, Mabel Morrow, Emma Story, Eddie Budge, Fred Budge, Archie Caughell, Bertie Caughell, Ernest Dusenberry, Walter Hill, Harold Hollingworth, Leon Nshikian, Niels Nielsen, Omar Ryan, Roy Wharton, Christine Anderson, Maud Adams, Annie Adelsbach, Effie Blay, Beulah Bell, Jennie Hart, Verna Hodgdon, Pearl Green, Ethel Mersfelder, Edith Morrow, Rosamond Williams, Mattee Steel, Adolph Adelsbach, Willie Adams, Willie Budge, Roscoe Conklin, Wilbur Ewing, Harry Ewing, Stevie Appling, Chester Lee, Kelam Nshikian, Christian Paulsen, Willie Stoner, Johnnie Stoner, Lincoln Stoner, Johnathan Sininian.

F. N. MILLER,
HATTIE W. ADAMS,
Teachers.

SOME FINE PIE TIMBER.

Judge Galloway Claims the Banner on Pumpkins.

Judge J. D. Galloway of Oleander, besides regulating the weather and conduct of his bailiwick, finds plenty of time to raise mammoth pumpkins and the moral tone of the community.

Yesterday he brought into the Midwinter Fair commission a pumpkin four feet and seven inches in length, weighing 140½ pounds. An effort was made to get the Judge to mark it an even 150 pounds, but he announced that the balances of justice must be adjusted by the weight of truth alone.

He states that he has a large number this variety of fruit at his ranch, and if any one thinks he has finer pie fruit let him produce the pumpkins.

A Copper Syndicate.

A report from the United States that a copper syndicate is being formed to buy all the copper in that country has attracted some attention in England. It has long been supposed that the clique led by Baron Hirsch held half of the present visible supply of copper, amounting in value to $2,500,000.

OUR EXTRAVAGANCE

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

Decline of Business Ethics Also Contributes to Commercial Stagnation.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—If I could tell what caused hard times, and especially what would cure them, I feel sure I would confer a great favor on your readers, who are, as enterprising citizens, quite anxious to prosper both individually and collectively.

Did any of you ever go on a "toot" for a while, which found you in the round-up somewhat poorer and nervous and fretful? If you did you have the key-note to the whole thing, for what is true of an individual or family is also true in all its multiples. If a family spends money beyond its producing abilities, it is only a question of time when a panic will ensue—when not only inconvenience will be felt, but everybody in the neighborhood will be blamed for it. It is noteworthy that among all the discoveries of this age by Barnum or others no such freak has yet been found as a man, or nation, that was in any way to blame for his, or its, misfortunes.

Lest we present a paradox that is not understood by all, we wish to suggest that what we mean by over expenditure should not be confounded with an attack on co-operation and general exchange. Our nation has been spending more abroad than it could afford, hence our loss of gold. This is well explained by the fact that since the panic took effect, and we stopped buying so much "flub-dubbery" abroad, gold has come back to us rapidly for our products. This shows that, notwithstanding the cause had been attributed to the McKinley bill, the Sherman act, too much tariff, too little tariff, and an extra session of congress, in which congressmen made 14-hour speeches to show what they didn't know about it—in spite of all this, it solved itself by simply stopping over-expenditure.

There is another cause of hard times that should not be overlooked, and that is the decline in business ethics. While I am not here supposed to preach a sermon, yet the fact stands out boldly that no more powerful influence can exist to break prices than to adopt rascally methods in our business, both public and private; and if you want good times in the country, and don't wish to be honest yourself, you had better try and get others to adopt it, as it will increase your confidence in the banker or any other person or institution you are to deal with or trust with money. It is said that now about 95 per cent of business is done by checks and drafts, which are based on credit. If our morals were higher this could be still increased, and we would be largely independent of money volume.

I think no one could fairly review the workings of society without finding much to explain why confidence is broken down and business slow. The struggle for office has become disgraceful, causing some to buy positions for distinction and others to get employment where salaries are more than they are worth in other callings, or they can steal from the public with less danger of punishment. While we call attention to these features of hard times, it is not that we depreciate the effort to get a better knowledge of economics from a purely secular standpoint; but while we are investigating the matter we should not overlook our dependence for good times on our standing, as we all know that this is the barometer that always has and must continue to mark the line of possible progress or prosperity.

P. E. R. SIMON.

A WARRANT ISSUED.

The Blasingame-Bearden Matter to Be Aired in Court.

The Blasingame-Bearden scandal, which had partially stilled itself to the great satisfaction of everybody, will break out again this morning, it is said.

It is indirectly known that the matter has been presented to the grand jury, but so far no indictment has been found or filed, so far as the public knows.

It is known, however, that a complaint was made yesterday afternoon to Judge Webb in department 3 of the superior court, it is rumored, by L. P. Van Doren, and that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Lee Blasingame, with instructions not to serve the same until today.

Subpenas have also been issued for a number of witnesses to appear at some time during the day, but as the case of Clark Moore versus John M. Hensley is on trial before Judge Webb and a jury, there will be no examination held tomorrow.

The charge made is seduction under the age of consent, which amounts substantially to rape, and S. J. Hinds has been retained to prosecute the case.

CORONER'S INQUEST

On J. S. C. Douglass—Death Resulted From Natural Causes.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of J. S. C. Douglass, who died in the rear of the Circle Bar saloon Saturday afternoon. No new facts of any importance were elicited.

The autopsy was made by Dr. G. H. Aiken, who testified that he detected organic disease in the heart, liver and kidneys. The liver was so enlarged as to be almost the size of an ox liver, and it crowded into the thoracic cavity to an extent to interfere with the natural action of the heart and lungs. There was a general tendency to dropsy.

The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. It had not been decided up to a late hour last evening where to have the funeral, as the relatives of the deceased, who had been wired by the coroner, had not been heard from. It is said Douglass' father is still alive. As Douglass was 78 years old at the time of his death, the father must be a centenarian.

AT HOME.

A Pleasant Party Given by Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Collins.

The Congregational parsonage was the scene of a merry gathering last evening, the occasion being an "At Home" given by Rev. J. H. Collins and wife. It was an entirely informal affair, but more pleasant on that account. Games, music and social converse occupied the time. Among those present were:

Captain and Mrs. H. D. Colson and Mrs. Winston, Captain and Mrs. William Starral, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Mrs. F. D. Vanderlip, Mrs. W. H. Whitmer; Misses Elsie Gray, Ella Thompson, Kate and Carrie Whitmer, Mary Shelton, Fannie Conn, Carrie Hall, Clara and Harriet Hamilton, May Freeman, Louise and Marie Schleyer, Mamie and John Wilson, Anne Stone, Grace Hodgkins; Messrs. J. W. Baker, Sidney Gray, E. Williard Jones, Arthur F. Roberts, Ronald Harris, Eugene Balch, Aegeyer, Dalsgaard, E. T. Wolcott, F. L. Montague, Rev. E. G. Chaddock, Roy Chaddock, George Freeman, W. A. Conn.

There is a company at work in Tulare county looking for oil. A shaft has been put down forty feet.

For that drowsy, tired feeling and loss of appetite there is nothing as good as Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters. For sale by Baker & Colson.

CHRIS EVANS' LIVERY.

A SUIT ABOUT THE REMNANTS THEREOF.

The Case of Moore vs. Hensley Before Judge Webb Yesterday.

The long delayed suit of Clark Moore vs. John M. Hensley, sheriff, was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Webb and a jury.

The case arises out of the purchase by Moore of a lot of horses and harness from George A. Byrd, a brother-in-law of Chris Evans, in February, 1891, who received in exchange therefor Moore's interest in some mining property near Sampson's flat.

Byrd obtained the property from Chris Evans and John Sontag, the bill of sale for which which is on file in the clerk's office in this county, the property being the remnant's left from the fire which destroyed their livery stable in Modesto, and was valued at $879.

At that time Sontag & Evans owed Thomas Wallace of Modesto a bill which he attempted to collect, and caused an attachment issued in Stanislaus to be placed on the property here by Sheriff Hensley, who, for that reason is made the nominal defendant in this action, instead of Wallace.

Clerk Moore brought an action for the recovery of the property, or in lieu thereof damages to the value of the property, as above stated.

The case was once tried without decisive results, and has been delayed from time to time, owing to the refusal of Sontag and Evans to attend court and give evidence in the case.

After the fight at Stone Corral these witnesses came down to Fresno, or at least the larger fragments of them were located in jail, where Chris still remains, to respond to the subpoena of the court.

A number of witnesses were examined yesterday after a jury had been impanelled, and the case will be continued and probably completed today.

HIGH SCHOOL SENATE.

The Referendum Discussed Last Night.

The high school senate met last night in the high school building, and the first business transacted was electing Ora Prickett and H. S. Van Meter to membership.

After the transaction of the routine business the question "Should the Referendum be Introduced Into State Legislation" was discussed.

The referendum was defined as the institution by virtue of which bills framed by the legislature are referred to the vote of the people for final acceptance or rejection. It has been tried in Switzerland and is said to work satisfactorily there.

Senator Mott opened the debate for the affirmative and Senator Ellis for the negative, both showing good preparation and making excellent speeches.

The other senators who took part in the debate were W. W. Mott, Cardwell, Craycroft and Dusenberry. On a call of the house upon the question the vote stood, ayes 13, noes 15. A vote of the house was taken including members and visitors, which resulted, ayes 23, noes 19.

The senate then spent ten minutes in parliamentary practice. A senator was placed in the chair and various parliamentary questions were put for his decision. It requires considerable parliamentary knowledge and practice to stand the test under such circumstances.

The debate next Friday evening will be upon Senator Hughes' bill to afford protection to aliens within our borders.

HELD TO ANSWER.

W. S. James Examined on a Burglary Charge.

W. S. James is having an uncommonly numerous experience with the mill of justice. His preliminary examination on a charge of burglary, in stealing hay from the barn of P. N. Sims in Hazelton addition, resulted in his being held to answer in the sum of $2500.

At the conclusion of his examination James was arraigned on another charge of burglary, committed at the house of C. H. Schleicht about a year ago. Two men entered the Schleicht house, and while one of them kept guard over Mr. Schleicht the other choked Mrs. Schleicht until she told where the money was. The burglars secured several hundred dollars.

Last summer, while James was in a confidential mood and grinding out confessions he stated that he, Marion Childers and another man committed the crime. James remained with the horse and wagon with which they drove to the Schleicht house, while his two pals went in and committed the burglary.

Childers was arrested in consequence of this statement, but when his preliminary examination was held James refused to testify, and the evidence being insufficient Childers was discharged.

The examination of James has been set for November 14th.

DEATH OF W. H. FARMER.

A Well Known Citizen of Fresno Passes Away.

Yesterday morning, at 3.20 o'clock William H. Farmer, a well known and respected citizen of this place, died at his home, 1629 K street, from heart failure.

Mr. Farmer had been very ill the past two months, and his family realized that his condition was very precarious. All the resources of medical science were drawn upon, but, as it proved, in vain.

The deceased was a native of Missouri, 53 years old, and a stock raiser by occupation. He had acquired considerable property. Before making his home in Fresno Mr. Farmer resided in Santa Rosa.

He leaves a wife and three children to sorrow over his death. The family is connected with that of County Surveyor Hoxie and of W. H. McKenzie. The deceased had many friends, who extend their sympathy to the bereaved family. He was a genial, whole-souled man, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the family residence.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

A Mammoth Pumpkin Received Yesterday—Other Contributions.

Judge J. D. Galloway yesterday presented to the Fresno county commissioners of the Midwinter Fair the largest pumpkin it has yet received. It weighs 149 pounds and is the pride of Oleander, where it grew.

Supervisor R. B. Butler of Wildflower contributed two varieties of almonds, the first that have been received.

P. D. Jones gave a box of Zabal Kansky grapes of fine size and color.

Thomas E. Hughes sent in a 100-pound box of cluster raisins of best quality.

There will be a meeting this evening at the commission's room on I street of the Midwinter Fair association of this county, when the committees appointed at a former meeting will report.

The Los Angeles police force is to be increased by ten men.

PARTY BOSSES

MUST STAND FROM UNDER THIS YEAR.

The People Ready to Deal the Death Blow to Cæsarism.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—In the grandeur of the sweeping success scored for protection last Tuesday in Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and other states, Republican party workers are prone to overlook the equally important ground swell in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Sacramento and other cities in favor of clean politics. By chance the Republicans were on the right side everywhere but in Sacramento, and there the honorable element of the party asserted its independence of the machine by giving a respectable Democrat over 1000 majority for mayor in a city, which, under ordinary circumstances, gives a Republican majority amounting to about 20 per cent of the total vote cast.

In Buffalo, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Chicago the machine was under Democratic control and openly jeered at and defied decency. But the true American spirit awakened at last, and the result is many wrecked political machines.

Will the lesson of Tuesday be heeded by the manipulators of machines in other cities? Have the issues been considered and the results fully realized by the would-be party bosses in Fresno? Object lessons are useless for the instruction of the average machine manipulator, who usually imagines that disaster to another's machine attracts public attention from his own. But 1893 has been a very disastrous year for unholy political combinations, and the outlook is good for a continuation of the war upon the same lines during 1894.

The San Francisco machine may reach out into the country, even so far as Fresno, and reorganize county committees with a view to controlling delegations to the state conventions next year, and the machine may be successful even to the nomination of a state ticket; but the people will have a chance to express themselves at the polls next November, and the lesson of last Tuesday in Sacramento will be repeated from Siskiyou to San Diego, if we are to judge from the present temper of independent Republicans and Democrats in regard to machine politics.

When Crimmins and Kelley, Mr. Burns, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Rea or Mr. Sesnon undertake to dictate political policies or methods to Fresno county Republicans, they will land where Mr. Rhodes of Sacramento now is—in the soup.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Board Yesterday.

November 10, 1893.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, full board.

W. A. Shepherd, clerk, by J. B. Johnson, deputy.

The auditor is directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of the San Francisco Tool Company for the sum of $845 for feed, pumps and water heater for the heating plant of the court house.

The auditor is directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of H. C. Smith, assignee of J. D. McDougald, contractor of the Sequoia Mills road for the sum of $900, being payment in full of amount due for the month of October for labor and material furnished under said contract.

It appearing from the certificate of County Surveyor Hoxie that the Sequoia Mills road has been completed, upon motion, it is ordered that the board proceed over and inspect said road as a committee, and file their report thereon.

The board proceeded to open bids for supplying the county hospital for the ensuing year, and accepted bids therefor as follows: Groceries of L. Einstein & Co.; tobacco, shoes, muslins and crockery of Kutner, Goldstein & Co.; clothing and blankets of Alexander & Goodman; meats of Alford & Rogers.

Adjourned until tomorrow, the 11th instant.

November 11th, 1893.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, full board.

The auditor is directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of J. H. Minard for the sum of $120, being payment in full on account of contract to enlarge boiler house for heating plant of the court house.

The hearing of the demand of Martha J. Reese and J. D. Collins for damages for unlawful right of way is continued until Thursday, November 16th, at 10 a.m.

The report of the viewers in the matter of the petition of W. W. Phillips and others for a public road having been filed herein, from which it appears that R. T. Owen is a non-consenting land owner along the line of said proposed road, the clerk is therefore ordered and directed to give due notice, according to law, in the daily Expositor to said Owen, that Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the office of this board, is hereby fixed as the time and place for said hearing, when and where damages will be ascertained and fixed.

All matters pending under the following petitions for public roads are hereby continued until Thursday, November 16, 1893:

Petition of — Frankenau et al.
Petition of J. K. Fisher et al.
Petition of C. A. Yancey et al.
Petition of H. H. Weymouth et al.
Petition of G. W. Fuller et al.
Petition of William Hawkins et al.
Petition of M. M. Jack et al.
Petition of J. P. Vincent et al.

Adjourned until Thursday, November 16, 1893.

W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.
By J. B. JOHNSON, Deputy.

APPEAL IN THE HEATH CASE

A Proposed Bill of Exceptions Filed.

Yesterday the attorneys of Richard S. Heath filed a document of over 200 type-written pages as their proposed bill of exceptions to Judge Webb's ruling refusing a change of venue for the trial.

Upon this bill, when settled, an appeal will be taken to the supreme court, and all proceedings with regard to the trial will be stayed until that court shall pass upon Judge Webb's decision.

If that decision is affirmed then the trial will proceed in this county. If it is reversed the trial will be ordered elsewhere.

DEATH OF A. B. ARMSTRONG.

The Funeral to Take Place in San Francisco.

A. B. Armstrong of Oleander died at his home there last Friday. He was a member of the firm of Porter Brothers of San Francisco and father-in-law of A. W. Porter.

The deceased was a native of Maine and 66 years of age. A wife and two sons and a daughter survive him. Mr. Armstrong was well known in this valley and had many friends who mourn his death. The body was shipped this morning to San Francisco for interment.

It is reported that there will be no attempt to cultivate the land west of Tipton, Tulare county, in those places where irrigation is impossible.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

Many Interesting Papers Read By the Delegates—Today's Program.

There were about fifty delegates present yesterday morning when the Tulare association of the Baptist Young People's Union convened in DeWitt hall. The localities represented were Tulare, Hanford, Madera, Selma, Sanger, Reedley, Caruthers and this city.

President J. L. Hutchison called the convention to order, after which he made a brief address, stating the object of the meeting. After this came the enrollment of delegates by the secretary and the appointment of the usual committees by the president. At 11.15 various delegates reported the progress being made in the several localities they represented. The reports of the committees were then heard.

The afternoon session was occupied by the reading of papers and discussions relating to the union. J. B. Williams of Madera read an interesting paper on "The Union—Its Design." T. R. Bowles of Selma made a few remarks on the same subject and then discussed the question, "Why Organize a Baptist Society?"

The paper of Mrs. J. S. Eastwood on the relation of the union to the local churches was attentively listened to. Harry Bishop of Tulare spoke on organization. Other speakers were Ida Egli of Tulare on "The Union—The Pastor the Promoter; Why?" H. H. Hildreth of Reedley, "Successful Methods of Work;" F. S. Knauer, Reedley, "Symposium and Social," relating to the social feature of the union.

The evening session was well attended. After the usual devotional exercises Professor Inskeep of Oakland gave an interesting account of the Indianapolis convention. Mrs. H. B. Turner spoke on the "Christian Culture Courses," and Rev. I. D. Wood on "The Probable Effect of the Union upon the Churches of the Future."

The program for today is as follows: At 6 a.m., prayer meeting; 9.45 a.m., Sunday school; 11 a.m, church services and special discourse for young people. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a mass meeting at the First Baptist church, led by Professor Inskeep of the California college at Highland Park, Oakland.

Much interest is being manifested by Baptists generally, and all of today's services will no doubt be well attended.

GARFIELD NEWS.

A Coyote Scalp Gets Jeff Morris Into Trouble.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent.

GARFIELD, November 9.—Jeff Morris of Pine Ridge passed through here en route for Fresno today. Jeff has a few marks on his face that led us to believe he had run off of the high grade on the new toll road into some canyon, but in response to our questions gave the following story of adventure:

Several days ago he saddled "Old Buck," and started for a deer hunt down in Roberts basin. After hunting some time he came at last to a sharp, rocky canyon which he desired to cross. Down into this through an opening in the thick brush rode Jeff, like "the gallant Six Hundred," though without the consent of Buck, who pricked up his ears and sniffed the air with suspicion. At the bottom of the ravine he found the carcass of a coyote, whose scalp Jeff instantly became desirous of presenting to Steve Arbur.

Without suspecting anything, Jeff sat on his trembling horse, counting the nice things that the scalp would buy, while just above, crouched under an old log which had fallen across the ravine, glared a huge black bear. Seeing no other escape but out past Morris, bruin made a savage rush at Buck. The horse reared and fell over backwards, landing Jeff well out of the reach of the bear in the thicket. When he crawled out of his hiding place, horse and bear were both gone. He secured the scalp, overtook old Buck at Manley's store and headed at once for the county clerk's office to exchange the coyote's face for court plaster to put on his sore spots.

Charles Beard spent Thursday evening at home in Garfield. He has been gone all summer with his teams.

Miss Grace Hall passed through Garfield en route for home in Big Sandy Sunday. She has spent the summer in Fresno.

Miss Daisy Brown, who has been quite sick, is recovering.

Garfield's literary society is a great success. Although last Saturday was their first regular meeting, they had a good program. The debate was the main feature of the evening, and it developed the fact that we have orators and essayists of considerable talent among us. The subject of debate "Resolved, that the North American Indian has been Treated Inferior to the Negro," was decided in the negative. We have not space to name all who distinguished themselves, but the Misses Edna Parkes and May Vincent deserve mention as essayists; also Mrs. Kucedy, who made a short talk in favor of the Indian.

The next debate will be: "Resolved, That Greater Knowledge can be Gained by Reading than from Travel." B. M. Trautwein was assigned the affirmative, and L. B. Beard the negative. One of the leading features of the next program will be a short talk by Professor Kenyon of the Mississippi school district on "The New School System."

J. I. C.

SOME GOOD SHOOTING.

Companies C and F, N.G.C., at Target Practice.

The members of companies C and F who are to take part in the match shoot on Thanksgiving day are practicing diligently for that event. The first prize will be a handsome gold medal, to be paid for by the company that loses. There will be other prizes contributed by enterprising merchants.

Some of the guardsmen are of the opinion that twenty men are too many for each squad, as the scores of the poorer marksmen will reduce the scores of the good ones. There is something in this, to be sure, but the very knowledge of this fact will stimulate the poor shooters to do better, with the result of improving the company's marksmanship in general—which is, after all, what is most to be desired.

Some good scores were made Sunday, company F showing itself superior to the senior company in marksmanship. At 200 yards, out of a possible 50, the following scores were made:

Company C—R. L. Peeler, 39; Charles Cronkhite, 38; L. F. Winchell, 36; John Devlin, 34.

Company F—G. W. Jones, 44; James Smith, 43; T. H. Anderson, 40; H. A. Krohn, 38; O. O. Hart, 38; Charles Lane, 37; F. H. St. Clair, 36; T. G. Hart, Walter Dodge and A. Zipperlin made 35 each.

A number of others in both companies made over 30. There is a strong probability that company F will lose two of its best shots, James Smith and T. H. Anderson, who contemplate making their home elsewhere between this and Thanksgiving day. It is not likely that company C will mourn their absence.

Ninety-eight cars of beans were shipped last week from southern California.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

THIS LAW GOVERNS THE PRICE OF RAISINS.

So Says J. K. Armsby Co.'s Representative on This Coast. Statistics.

Fresno Home Packing Company, Fresno, Cal.

GENTLEMEN:—We wish to call your attention to a very important matter in connection with the raisin market this year. We have read with interest several communications which have appeared from time to time in the columns of the Fresno press, bearing on the subject as to who broke the price of raisins this year. The reasons given therein have seemed to us mostly of an evasive character, each party being content if he could throw the blame on some one else; but in my opinion none of the correspondents has touched the heart of the matter.

The writer has been in business many years and never knew a market to be broken or a price to decline without reasons greater than any as yet advanced in the various letters mentioned. I believe it is a fact, and one so plain and easily understood that any person of ordinary intelligence giving it a moment's thought will readily see, that a food product of the volume of the one in question that goes into consumption generally with fully fifty millions of people, is governed by the sure laws of supply and demand. I maintain that the raisin product of California this year will bring whatever price it is actually worth to consumers, as compared with other fruit products presented to them from the various markets of the world for consumption.

I consider the most important factor in the raisin market this year has been the importation of Zante currants, which up to November 1st amounted to nearly 20,000,000 pounds. The importation from Spain from this year's crop of Valencia raisins is, up to the same date, nearly 11,000,000 pounds. The importation of both currants and raisins amount to over 30,000,000 pounds. The shipment of raisins from California up to November 1st amounted to something over 28,000,000 pounds; so we have an importation that goes into direct competition with our raisin product of fully one-fifth more than we have shipped up to date.

The 20,000,000 pounds of currants so far have sold, delivered in New York all expenses paid, at from 1½@2 cents per pound; most of them were under 2 cents. These currants are a seedless fruit, and a favorite with bakers and housewives on that account. The 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 pounds of Valencia raisins imported have sold in New York city, duty and all expenses paid, at from 5¼@6½ cents, according to the quality.

It is reported on good authority that the currant crop of Greece this year will amount to 300,000,000 pounds, or about five times as many as the largest estimate yet made of the entire raisin crop of California this year. The raisin crop of Spain is also heavy, but up to date we have not had any heavier importation of them than in former years. These are the facts which demand the earnest and honest consideration of all parties in California interested in raisin productions.

A. G. FREEMAN,
Manager J. K. Armsby Co.

RIVERDALE ITEMS.

Social News From That Locality. Fattening the Turkeys.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent

RIVERDALE, November 13.—Cold, windy, foggy weather has been our experience for the past week, and we do not appreciate it.

A reception is to be tendered our pastor, Mr. Shiftlet, on the evening of the 25th instant, at the Liberty school house. A cordial invitation is extended to every one.

Hereafter our social club will hold its semi-monthly meetings on Saturday evening.

Miss M. Miles has returned home after a visit with friends near Fresno.

Mrs. R. Sronce and nephew, R. Sronce of Kingsburg, visited Liberty last week.

W. Bennett of Gilroy is visiting in this vicinity.

We are glad to see Mr. S. Johns home again.

Mr. Marks of Caruthers has gone to San Francisco.

Frank Green of Fowler and Mrs. Moore of Oleander were the guests of Mr. Malsberry and family last Sunday.

Otis Malsberry is in Fresno attending the business college.

Mrs. Harlan and family spent last Sunday at Kingsburg.

A grand ball will be given on Friday evening, December 15, at the Chicago hall. It is to be under the auspices of the Riverdale social club. Those coming are requested to bring a basket supper. A good time is assured to all who come.

Mrs. Morton of Fresno is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Miles of Riverdale.

All the turkeys in our vicinity have taken on an air of importance prior to the Thanksgiving dinner.

OBSERVER.

A SURPRISE PARTY

Given Maurice Densmore by His Young Friends.

Thursday Maurice, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Densmore, was 16 years old. The day was uneventful until about 8 o'clock in the evening. Maurice is an early riser and believes in the motto, "Early to bed, etc.," but in this instance he disregarded it, for at the above time a number of young friends treated him to a surprise party. The evening was spent in a delightful manner. Those present were:

Misses Mable Lee, Lizzie Carling, Maud Densmore, Cora Gale, Myrtle Wright, Rose Upton and Irene Carling; Tom Nelson, William Gale, Fred Wright, Clarence Olufs, Elmer Olufs, Clay McNamara, Arthur McNamara and John Upton.

INSPECTING A HIGHWAY.

The Board of Supervisors Visit the Sequoia Road.

A committee of the board of supervisors, accompanied by County Surveyor Hoxie and N. L. F. Bachman of THE REPUBLICAN, left Fresno yesterday morning en route to the Sequoia mills, where they will view the new mountain road recently completed there, with the object of determining whether it has been constructed according to contract.

The road will be a great convenience to that section, and the improvements have long been needed.

Bachman is on a tour of adventure, and is expected to slaughter a grizzly or capture a pterodactyl alive ere he returns.

The supervisors will return in time to convene again on Thursday.

W. H. Farmer's Funeral.

The funeral of W. H. Farmer, who died Friday morning, took place from the family residence Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The ceremony was an impressive one, and was witnessed by a large number of people. Many of the friends of the deceased followed the body to the grave. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Among those who attended the funeral from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Burkett of Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Farmer of Kenwood, Mrs. Rebecca Lowery of Santa Rosa, and Mrs. John N. Woods of Stockton.

THE BLASINGAME CASE

THE COMPLAINT DISMISSED BY THE COURT

On the Ground That the Grand Jury Was Examining Into the Matter.

At the opening of court yesterday morning Judge Webb took up the case of the people against Lee A. Blasingame.

The defendant stood charged with the crime of rape, committed November 26, 1891, upon Maud Bearden, a minor under the age of 14 years, the complaint upon which the warrant was issued being sworn to by L. P. Van Doren.

Assistant District Attorney Wulser stated in answer to a question of the court that the matter had been before the grand jury, which was still in session, but he could not state what action if any had been taken in the matter.

S. J. Hinds, who represented the complainant in the prosecution, asked the court to set the examination for a date sufficiently far in the future to be sure that that the grand jury would make its report before that date.

He urged the court not to dismiss the case for the simple reason that the matter was before the grand jury, and intimated that it would compel the prosecution to resort to a writ of mandate to compel Judge Webb to hear the examination, sitting as a magistrate.

Mr. Walser moved that the proceedings be dismissed and Judge Webb granted the motion and discharged Blasingame from custody.

Mr. Hinds requested that the short-hand reporter's notes be written out, evidently with the intention of appealing from the decision of the court.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

Contributions Received by the Commissioners Yesterday.

The following contributions to the Fresno county exhibit for the Midwinter Fair were received yesterday:

J. M. Heiskell, Dry Creek, a quantity of pecan nuts.

C. W. Bruce, West Park, some Egyptian corn.

C. C. Pease, a quantity of peanuts on the vine.

George C. St. Louie, Kings River, a cluster of handsome Japanese persimmons, from a tree three years after planting.

A large quantity of raisins will soon be received by the commission. The wine men are still holding back, though one or two have expressed the intention of making displays.

ACQUITTED AFTER 21 YEARS.

A Georgia Man Accused of a Murder Which Was Enveloped in Mystery.

A Cleveland (Ga.) correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat sends his paper the following story:

At midnight a verdict was rendered in the superior court which relieved Marcus Van Diver of a charge of murder which he has been battling for over 21 years.

In June of 1872 M. K. Palmer, who was at the time one of the most noted lawyers and politicians of the state, attended court here. He was engaged in the prosecution of cases against several prominent men charged with forging land titles. While riding to the home of a friend with whom he boarded he was shot to death. No trace of his murderer could be found. A few weeks later Marcus Van Diver, who was a poor cropper, suddenly bloomed out into a man of means. Where he got his money no one knew, and for want of a better explanation the people declared that the land title forgers had paid him to murder the man who was so much in their way. This theory led to an indictment for murder.

For some strange reason, while proclaiming his innocence, Van Diver always kept his case at the head of the docket, and for 21 years has averted trial. To secure these continuances required influences of the strongest kind, which he always commanded. The courthouse, with many records, has been burned since 1872, and many witnesses have died. Van Diver elected this last week that it was safe to allow his case to come to trial. Among the persons present in the courtroom was the posthumous daughter of the dead lawyer, who is now a beautiful young woman. The verdict of acquittal was unavoidable, because of the death and absence of witnesses. Van Diver is going to move to Texas next week.

TOMBS OF THE PTOLEMIES.

No Mistake About the Discovery of the Burial Place of Cleopatra.

"The tombs are intact, and no doubt as the excavations proceed the tombs of all the Ptolemies will be brought to light. There is no doubt about the matter, as the names of the occupants are over the doors. The doors are of bronze and covered with Greek inscriptions. Here and there the bronze has corroded, so that with the aid of a magnesium light they could see the marble sarcophagi and lots of other things in the rooms. Some of the vaults seem to be full of rolls and parchments, but this is mere guesswork on the part of the observers. All will be cleared up when the khedive returns from Constantinople, as he is to superintend the opening of Alexander's and Cleopatra's tombs."

Dr. Grant Bey, the writer of this letter, goes on to say: "Lots of beautiful vases and gold things have been found and a most beautifully executed stela, in whose tomb they found a crown of gold. My information is at first hand because I had a long conversation with the proprietor of the land and the manager of the digging this afternoon. In the course of digging the Greek gentleman came upon a pit that led down to a series of vaults 30 feet below the surface. These are the tombs of the Ptolemies, and the one exposed to view is that of Cleopatra. The others have still to be excavated, but they are there—only all the passages are filled with earth. Twenty feet deeper and only six feet above the sea level is Alexander's tomb, all by itself, only there are some chambers near it filled with rolls and parchment—in other words, a library of ancient books."—Boston Advertiser.

An Abscess In the Church.

There is a negro church in Somerville, and some funny things happen there. It seems that there was a little recess behind the pulpit which was used for the pastor's dressing room. One day in a heavy rain the fresco fell with a crash upon the floor. Preparations were made to repair the damage with the customary African promptness.

The pastor, however, soon got disgusted, and one morning, after getting his feet covered with the dusty mortar, he ascended the pulpit. Casting his eye upon the dusty deacons of the church, he announced with dignity: "Bredren and sisters, it gibs yo' pastor great pain to call attention to the state of affairs in dis yere church; but, bredren, de gospel in dis yere church must cease to be dispensed with till de abscess in de rear ob de pulpit am fricasseed."

The fresco was put up next day.

THIRSTY TIPPLERS.

FIRST DAY OF SUNDAY CLOSING QUIETLY PASSED.

The Drug Stores, Restaurants and a Few Club Houses Conveniently Open.

The Sunday closing clause of the ordinance recently enacted by the board of supervisors was put into operation last Sunday for the first time, and it was decidedly a bad day for the individuals who imagine that a cocktail before breakfast is a necessity. Yet, while cocktails and mixed drinks in general were at a premium, straight tanglefoot was procurable in quantities to suit, and it is safe to say that none of the habitual indulgers went thirsty.

It was a great day of rustling though, and the receipts of the drug stores show a big improvement in consequence. A few of the saloon men forgot to open the curtains that conceal the interior of their establishments from passing public inspection, but, of course, this may be ascribed to a lapse of memory occasioned by haste in closing the evening before in order to comply with the midnight provision of the law.

But the hilarious element were not as conspicuous on the streets as usual on the Sabbath, and if there was any great prevalence of drunks they were of the quiet and unobtrusive kind and out of consideration for decency did not meander at large.

The restaurants were frequented to an unusual extent and wine and beer were prominent on the bills of fare.

Flasks were on deposit in the boots of several hacks and coupes and the patrons of the hack lines did not go thirsty.

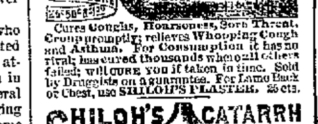
Knights of the green cloth found spiritous ferment to the satisfaction of their appetites at the club rooms, where they mixed their own drinks, after "hitting" the "kitty." No liquors were sold, however.

So far as heard from no arrests have been made for violation of the ordinance, and every saloon in Fresno showed at least a front-door respect for the new law.

Reports from outside towns where liquor traffic is carried on indicate a general observance of the law, though it is said that many doors were left conveniently unlocked.

The Monterey Road.

HOLLISTER, November 13.—The engineers of the Monterey-Fresno railroad, under charge of Chief Engineer P. P. Dandrige, starts from Buena Vista next Thursday to locate the permanent line through the Coast Range across San Joaquin plains to Fresno, and expect to reach the latter point in two weeks. This completes the entire permanent location and the road will be put under contract as soon thereafter as practicable.



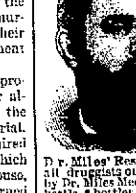
Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup promptly; relieves Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will CURE YOU if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50cts. Injector free.

Sold by Webster Bros., cor. K and Mariposa sts

A VERDICT.



Solomon Yewell, of Marion, Ind., well-known writer and soldier, says: "Several of us veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills, all giving excellent satisfaction. Never used remedies that compare with them. We have none but words of praise for them, and say, try these remedies."

Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., $1 a bottle, 6 bottles $5, express prepaid. Contain no opiates. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

For sale by Webster Bros., cor. K and Mariposa and K streets.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1893.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Curb of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or.

S. Z. PAXTON.

Price $1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HALL :-: BROTHERS
UNDERTAKERS.

We have in our employ an experienced assistant. Our establishment is well equipped—including receiving vault and all accessories. No. 1027 J street. Telephone 128.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

YOUNG MEN!

The Specific A No. 1.

Cures positively, without fail, all cases of GONORRHOEA and GLEET, no matter of how long standing. Prevents stricture, it being an internal remedy. Cures when everything else has failed. Sold by Druggists or sent postpaid, on receipt of price by the A. Schoenheit Medicine Co., San Jose, Cal.

PRICE $3.00

For sale by Webster Bros., Fresno, Cal.

TRAMPING TO TEXAS.

WOMAN WITH PLENTY OF PLUCK AND NO FUNDS.

Walking and Beating Her Way From Tacoma to a Relative in Texas.

A weary, dejected-looking little woman, costumed in black alpaca and carrying a good-sized valise, tramped into Fresno yesterday and listlessly dropped into a seat in the waiting room at the Southern Pacific depot.

An attache of the railroad informed a REPUBLICAN reporter that the woman had walked all the way from Mendota, a distance of thirty-four miles, and she was accordingly interviewed in regard to the necessity of such a hardship.

"I am simply a case of destitute circumstances," said the poor woman in response to inquiries, "and I am now suffering the hardships encountered by the moneyless individuals commonly termed tramps, the unusual difference being that I am a woman.

"I have been living at Tacoma, Wash., but the foreclosure of a mortgage rendered myself and a lady cousin homeless, and I concluded to make my way to San Antonio, Texas, where an uncle of mine resides. At Portland I fell sick with typhoid fever, and the $25 with which I started out was soon almost gone.

"As soon as I could travel I started out again and have made my way as best I could this far on my journey, occasionally walking many miles after being put off of a train because I had no ticket or no money to pay my fare. At several county seats I have applied to the authorities for a pass to my destination, but they declined to assist me because I was a non-resident. At Mendota the conductor put me off the train and I walked from there since day before yesterday.

The woman gave her name as Mrs. King, and she is probably 30 years of age. When asked if she was absolutely without funds she said that 15 cents was the sum total of her finances, the balance of a half dollar unsolicited donation from a gentleman at Mendota. She announced with some degree of pride that she had better clothes in her valise and would be all right as soon as she reached San Antonio.

Though in terrible straits the woman did not even insinuate that she needed money, but when the scribe depleted his treasury by digging up and donating a half dollar she pathetically expressed her gratitude.

HOW FLOUR IS MANUFACTURED.

The Various Processes Through Which Wheat Passes In the Mill.

The noises on the inside of the mill are deafening. One who has never been in a flouring mill of the largest size cannot realize what a peculiar lot of noises are made by the machinery. As soon as the wheat enters the machine from the long spout which brings it down from the upper floor it falls between two rollers of iron—"chilled" iron they call it, and very hard iron it is too. One of these rollers revolves rapidly, the other more slowly, in order that the separation of the coat, or bran, from the kernel may be more easily accomplished. The wheat first passes between rollers separated just enough to allow the coat to be crushed. It is then carried away to the top of the mill again, to a room where the sun vainly tries to shine in through the flour coated windows far above the city's roofs. It next passes over a wire sieve which separates the bran from the kernel proper.

This bran, which contains much of the flour material, again passes down and is ground once more, this process being repeated four times, making five grindings, each one finer than the one preceding it. Each time the fibrous or bran portions are more completely separated, and at last the bran comes out a clear, brownish husk with every particle of flour removed.

The inside part of the kernel has meanwhile been going through an interesting process. After the first grinding or breaking it passes to a big six sided revolving reel covered with a fine wire netting or sieve. Through this reel the finer portions of the kernels pass, coming out in what are called "middlings," a granulated mass which goes back to the rollers for another crushing. This process is repeated through five reels, all but the first being of silk. The last one has 120 threads to the lineal inch. The flour which comes out of the fifth reel, while white in hue, is yet not of the finest or "patent" grade, but is classed as "baker's" or second grade flour.

The middlings above referred to are purified by an interesting process. They are passed over a fine wire sieve, through the upper part of which a strong current of air is passed. This holds in suspense the tiny portions of fibrous matter which may have been in the flour, and at last, after this process of middlings purifying has been very carefully carried out, the flour appears a spotless, snowy white—the "patent" flour, as it is called. In the process of grinding in this gradual and repeated way, the germ of the wheat, a tiny particle about the size of a mustard seed, is separated from the white flour. It is what one might call the life part of the wheat. If it were ground up, it would not leave the patent flour so white and powdery, so it is separated in one of the sievings and passes into the darker or lower grade flour. It contains, however, the best and most nutritious part of the wheat.

The last thing that happens to the pulverized kernel before it is ready for market is the filling of barrels or sacks. Down many stories through a smooth tube comes the white or "patent" flour. Under the tube is the barrel or the sack, as the case may be, and, as it begins to fill, a steel augur just the size of the barrel bores down into the flour, packing it carefully and solidly beneath the broad blades.—St. Nicholas.

RAIN IN JAPAN.

Native Methods to Coax Showers In Times of Drought.

During the summer season in Japan droughts are very frequent, and the rice-fields, before so beautiful, presenting as they do all the different shades of green imaginable, gradually lose their brilliancy of color, turn yellow and parched, and threaten the total destruction of the crop. Not only does the rice suffer, but the wells dry up and necessitate the carrying of water from long distances. So a drought in Japan is indeed a great calamity.

After waiting and hoping in vain for a downfall of rain, the people turn out en masse to evoke the power of their deities to send them the saving showers. A procession is formed of perhaps 200 men, all nearly naked, who, carrying straw emblems representing the sun with rain pouring from it and with long streamers having prayers written on them flying in the wind, proceed to the nearest river or bay, where the whole company wades into the water until they are waist deep, and surrounding the emblems pray aloud and throw water on the images with both hands.

After doing this several times the procession is reformed, when it proceeds to the temple to pray again. This ceremony is repeated several times, and should the rain come in abundance prayers are offered in thanksgiving. Should it be only a shower, they blame themselves for not having prayed fervently enough and continue their devotions until a downpour takes place.

Another form of devotion for the same purpose takes place at nightfall, when a long boat is filled with men and paddled swiftly across the harbor, accompanying the prayers by the regular beatings of tomtoms and gongs. Sometimes at night, away down the bay, may be heard the weird sound of the tomtoms and the voices of the men gradually growing louder and louder as the boat approaches, each man bending to his paddle in regular time as it passes us swiftly and gradually disappears in the darkness and is soon lost to sight and hearing.—Yokohama Letter.

Snake Charming.

A snake charmer can, by a simple motion of his hand, make a moving snake stop instantly. The reason is this:

The snake is a most timid animal. His eyes, while dull to color and form, are quick to motion, especially if it is rapid. If any large thing moves very quickly too near him, he gets frightened and scurrie off, while at certain distances the motion stops him if he be moving.

He stops from astonishment, fear or the wish to see what it is that moves. Hence he glides on unconscious of the charmer's presence near him so long as the latter remains quiet; the snake does not know him from a tree or a rock. But when he gives a sudden evidence of life the snake is astonished and immediately remains stock still.

In India and Africa the charmers pretend the snakes dance to the music, but they do not, for they never hear it. A snake has no external ears, and perhaps gives evidence of sound only through its skin, when sound causes bodies in contact with him to vibrate.

They hear also through the nerves of the tongue, but do not at all comprehend sound as we do. However, the snake's eyes are very much alive to the motions of the charmer, or to the moving drumsticks of his confederate, and being alarmed he attempts to strike.

A dancing cobra (and no other snakes dance) is simply a cobra alarmed and in a posture to attack. He is not dancing to the music, but is making ready to assail the charmer.—Harrison's Family Magazine.

Not Hard.

The conductor of a cable car approached a hard visaged woman and asked for her fare.

"Go on with you, now; I've paid you once," said the woman.

"No, you haven't."

"Yes, I have."

"Give me a nickel or I'll put you off."

"Do if you dare."

The conductor stopped the car and put her off.

"Rather a hard thing to do," said one of the passengers, "but it served her right, I suppose."

"Oh," the conductor smilingly answered, "it wasn't hard for me to do, but it isn't often I have a chance to get even with her. I am her husband."—Texas Siftings.

CAN'T SEE ANYTHING GREEN.

A Little Boat of Emerald Hue Fooled the Cruiser and Monitor Too.

A report is about to be sent to the navy department regarding certain experiments which have been conducted in this harbor during the summer under the auspices of the torpedo station to determine upon measures to be employed by torpedo boats to escape detection with searchlights. The Cushing has been the boat in use, and much progress has been made. The torpedo boat at no time used both her boilers in steaming about, and consequently did not run as fast as she might.

She was tried painted in several colors, but was discovered until a dull green hue was used. Then she ran into the harbor before the powerful searchlights of the cruiser San Francisco and monitor Miantonomoh as well as the big light at the station could detect her. She got within a few feet of each of the war vessels, and in a fine position to do great damage with her torpedoes.

On last Monday night the Cushing entered the harbor, and although both vessels were looking for her she passed completely around the island on which is the torpedo station twice without being detected. These experiments are said to be more successful than any carried on in the same line by any nation.

The green appears to be the proper color for torpedo boats. In the glare of the searchlight it is quite like water. At times it resembles the moss grown rocks. —Newport Special.

A Cherokee Strip Romance.

Yesterday Joseph K. Brucken of Memphis and Miss Lillie McGlashin of Stillwater, O. T., came to this city and were married by the probate judge. The young lady had secured a fine claim near Perry in the Cherokee strip, and the judge told her that if she got married she would probably lose the claim. She laughingly replied that she would sooner have a man than a claim any day, and the ceremony proceeded. It afterward came out that the couple first met on the day of the strip opening, when he stopped to help her drive a couple of sooners off the claim she had staked. He then went on, but because of the delay failed to get a claim, and finally returned to claim the girl he left behind him. After they had been married they returned to Perry, and the happy groom at once filed a contest on the claim taken by his bride, so if the department does decide that she cannot hold it he will get it, and it will still be in the family. - Guthrie Letter.

Suing a Sultan.

Miss Jenny Mighell of Brighton, England, is suing the sultan of Johore for breach of promise. The sultan's attorney objected that his client, being a ruling monarch, could not be sued in England, but Miss Mighell's lawyer replied that, inasmuch as the defendant had lived in England privately as Mr. Albert Baker, he had disentitled himself sufficiently to be sued in England, and that, moreover, he was subject to the authority of the empress of India. The question will be argued next month.—London Graphic.

Getting Ready For the Snowslides.

Three hundred men are now at work erecting snowsheds along the Cascade division of the Great Northern railroad line on both sides of the summit, and the forces will be increased as soon as possible so as to have them all completed before the 1st of November. The longest shed on the line will be about a half mile west of Wellington.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Age of Maturity.

Statistics are said to show that young men do not on an average attain full physical maturity until they arrive at the age of 28 years. Professor Scheiller of Harvard asserts, as the result of his observations, that young men do not attain to the full measure of their mental faculties before 25 years of age. A shrewd observer has said that "most men are boys until they are 30 and little boys until they are 25," and this accords with the standard of manhood which was fixed at 30 among the ancient Hebrews and other races.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

EVOLUTION IN MONEY.

A WAY TO SOLVE THE VEXED QUESTION.

Why Not Apply Evolution to This as to Other Things?

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Noting that the discussion of the finance question for the last few years had failed to bring out any satisfactory solution, and being very anxious myself to learn the difficulties surrounding it, I set about the task of trying to find them. This naturally drove me to search among the Millses, Henry Georges, Bellamys, Peter Coopers, and last but not least or shorter winded, the campaign orators, such as Weaver, Jerry Simpson, Mrs. Lease, Annie Digs et al., who stood last year with one foot on the Sierras and the other on the Alleghanies, and in thunder tones shook the great valleys beneath as they told of the schemes of Sherman and Wall street to rob us innocent suckers, and pointed the way out of their clutches through free silver and sub-treasury paper. Later Cleveland called the "Sanhedrim" in extra session to stop silver coinage and save the country, which, when it met, greatly disagreed, Dr. Voorhees claiming that the country was sick from too much silver, while Dr. Teller said that the only way to cure it would be to increase the dose and give it the entire amount.

After enduring all this and more, I concluded I knew less about the matter than at the start, and began to fear softening of the brain until told "that it was impossible," and I had talked with my neighbors and found that they were in about the same state of mind as myself. While I thus mused and went about in this abstract condition, thinking that the problem must be an infinite one and would never unravel—an idea struck me (pardon this boast). "Eureka!" I exclaimed; "I've got it sure. Yes, the missing link is found—it is evolution applied to money, nothing more or less!"

Why I was so long in dropping onto this idea I can't say, as in the last twenty years we had by evolution solved about all the mysteries of creation. We had learned within about half an hour of the number of millions of years the earth had existed, and about how long it took a monkey to evolve into a congressman. It has marked the various stages of progress in intelligence, tells what great strides have been made in manipulating nature for the comfort of man, shows the decline in man's ability to listen to long sermons and speeches, and the increase of his ability to live without eating (consider the case of Dr. Tanner for instance)—and, by the way, I wonder why this idea is not more firmly impressed on the tramp, that he can live three or four months very well without eating. Nor has the evolution been confined wholly to the long abstinence from food, for we are told that a few men in Fresno have been found who lived from Saturday midnight until Monday morning at 6 o'clock without a drink!

But, on the wonders of evolution we need not dwell; all are ready to admit that there is such a thing as advancement. If we should call up a council of "hayseeds" in Europe 1500 years ago and hear them discuss the merits of hickory, walnut, oak and other wood as best suited to the various soils for making a forked plow, with which they tilled the earth, we would fully realize that there had been advancement. If we draw comparisons as to transportation facilities, news gathering and distribution, as now by the railroad and telegraph, we realize that evolution has carried us a long ways beyond any interest to us of early methods as examples of how to conduct our affairs. If this be so clear and forcible as applied to all these things, then the question arises, "Why not have an evolution in our methods of money? Why should we forever be tied down by an old, barbarous money system that does so much to destroy our ability to utilize the advantages we hold in other things?"

In the few articles to follow under the head of "Evolution of Money" I propose to try to set forth a plan and system of money that will prove, in some degree, at least, an advance that will be relative to that in other things. Whatever may be our shortcomings, we promise to not "thresh the old-straw contention" over, but treat the subject as fairly as possible and on lines that are new.

P. E. R. SIMON.

Preparing to Demolish the Fair.

Builders of the World's fair are now getting ready to tear the great exposition down. More than a year elapsed between the time congress voted to send the exposition to Chicago and the beginning of operations in Jackson park. One day after the final closing of the gates on Oct. 30 the work of destruction will begin. The organization is already perfected for the destruction. It only waits the word from Director General Davis. The word will be given on the morning of Oct. 31.

How fast the exposition will fall can not of course be told now. Many elements of uncertainty enter into the question, not the least of which is the state of the weather during the closing days of October. If the winds that sweep down over Lake Michigan bring icicles and snow, little will be left at the end of a month but a remembrance of the gorgeous interiors. The buildings will stay —most of them for six months and some of them longer—but the exhibits will be boxed and crated and hauled away on freight cars.—Chicago Herald.

Curious Effects of a Slight Hurt.

Alfred Cook, who was hurt in the railway accident near Marshfield, is still in a precarious state. He is still delirious and also totally blind from the blow on his head, the only external mark of which is a bruise about as large as a quarter. He imagines that he is still under the car and continually pleads that his companion (who was but slightly hurt) be taken out quickly. "He is worse hurt than I am, and I can wait," is the constant cry which shows the nature of the man. He thinks they have been under the car three weeks and protests against the delay and darkness, which he attributes to bad management on the part of the railroad company. He does not realize that he is blind and frequently asks why lanterns are not procured. At times he imagines the car is settling down upon him and struggles to hold it up until he sinks back exhausted. At such times he has to be held in bed.—Milwaukee Journal.

Desertions From the Navy.

During the 12 months just ended there were 1,259 desertions from the navy, 930 men and 320 boys. Of this number 770 men and 302 boys deserted at home ports and 163 men and 17 boys at foreign ports. The number of enlistments was about 7,000 out of nearly twice the many applicants.

Must Be Identified.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. McCaslin of Chicago are the first couple who have been compelled to advertise in the papers requesting all "World's fair relatives" to bring identification papers. The advertisement, which appeared in the personal column of the Chicago Tribune, reads as follows:

NOTICE.—Having entertained all known relatives for World's fair, relatives in future must be identified. Foreign papers please copy.
MR. AND MRS. S. W. MCCASLIN.

SHARP BEGGARS AND DULL ONES.

Alms Solicitors Who Choose Between the Entrances of a Cafe.

A well patronized restaurant in the neighborhood of the city hall has an entrance on two populous thoroughfares. In front of the one on the north a lean and whining beggar nightly stands with outstretched hand. He makes no audible complaint, but mutters incessantly in a tone that excites the imagination into conjuring up every horror that waits upon excessive poverty. In spite of this he fares badly, for more men come out of this door than enter by it, and as their stomachs are full the thought of hunger in others obtains no abiding place within their minds.

At the down town entrance there loiters, when the lounging policeman is not in sight, a beggar of another breed. He is sleek and round, with a fat and shiny face and a merry twinkle in his lazy eyes. More than once the writer caught him concealing a cigar behind his back while he extended the other hand in a beseeching way for alms. His sole prayer is for food, intermingled with fervent protestations that he is starving, and that he never drinks a drop of strong liquor. Many men hurrying into the restaurant with a poignant appetite are touched by his prayers and pause long enough to drop a coin into his hand.

It is clear that the sleek beggar knows that a hungry man is more apt to be touched by the hunger of others than he who is well fed, and so he chooses as his workshop the door at which the patrons of the restaurant enter, leaving the one through which they leave to the stupid fellow whose need, like enough, is as great as his mumbled prayers for charity would indicate.—New York World.

The Thrifty Japanese.

What is the reason that Japan has no poverty problem? One reason is probably to be found in the land system, which has given to every worker a holding and encouraged him to supply his wants by his own labor. There is, too, in Japan a curious absence of ostentatious luxury.

The habits of living are in all classes much the same, and the rich do not outshine the poor by carriages, palaces and jewelry. The rich spend their money on curios, which, if these are costly, is limited, and the most popular agitation is against the big European houses which ministers build for themselves. Wealth is thus not absorbed and is more ready for investment in remunerative labor. The last reason which occurs to the mind of a traveler with comparatively few opportunities for forming opinions is the equality of manners in all classes. Rich and poor are alike courteous. It is not possible to distinguish employer from laborer by their behavior. All are clean; all are easy; all are restrained.

The governor lets his child go to the common school and sit next to the child of the casual laborer, certain that his child will pick up no bad manners and get no contamination in thought or in person. This equality enables rich and poor to meet as friends, and gifts can pass without degradation. The rich nobles in the country, just as the university men with whom we met in Tokio, are thus able to give to those whom they know to be in need, and friendship becomes the channel of charity. The question is, Will this survive the introduction of the industrial system? It is possible that some of it may and that Japan may teach the west how to deal with the poor. —Fortnightly Review.

The Electric Capstan.

An expert in railway matters declares that the day is not far distant when the switching engine will be entirely done away with, its place being taken by the electric capstan. The latter is already in use to a certain extent on some of the Pennsylvania lines. The motor, which actuates the capstan by means of gearing, runs at the rate of some 1,200 revolutions per minute, and the gearing motor and switch of the capstan are all contained in a watertight iron case, the top of which comes flush with the ground. There is a cover to it which is readily removable, so as to give easy access to the motor for oiling and cleaning. The wires containing the current for the motor are carried through an iron pipe below the surface of the ground, and the switch for starting and stopping the motor is operated readily by the foot of the attendant in charge of the capstan.—New York Sun.

Pascal's Early Observation.

Blaise Pascal, who wrote a remarkable treatise on the laws of sound, was constantly observing the familiar occurrences about him, even as a boy. When he was only 10 years old, he sat at the dinner table one day striking his plate with his knife and then listening to the sound.

"What are you doing with that plate, Blaise?" asked his sister.

"See," he replied. "When I strike the plate with my knife, it rings. Hark!"

Again he called forth the sound.

"When I grasp it with my hand so," he continued, "the sound ceases. I wonder why it is?"—Youth's Companion.

The Sturdy Camel.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds he can travel 12 or 14 days without water, going 40 miles a day. They are fit to work at 5 years old, but their strength begins to decline at 25, although they usually live to 40. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1,000 belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3,000. The Timbuctoo or Meharri breed is remarkable for speed and used only for couriers, going 800 miles in eight days with a meal of dates or grain at nightfall.—Exchange.

Perverse Man.

Wife—My husband is the queerest man.

Friend—In what respect?

Wife—Why, before he married me I couldn't get him to leave the house before 12 o'clock, and since I can't get him to come to it before that time.—Detroit Free Press.

New York Woman's Press Club.

Lotta was elected a member of the Woman's Press club by acclamation at its first meeting of the season. This is the first time in the history of the club that a member has been so elected. Twelve names of applicants for membership were handed in by the chairman of the executive committee. Among them were several members of Sorosis and others prominent in literature.

Touching tributes were given to the memory of Mrs. Lucy Hooper and to the deceased members of the club—Mrs. Margaret Manton Merrill, Miss Fanny Palmer Tinker and Miss Eleanor Booker.

There was a large, enthusiastic meeting, and the affairs of the club seem to be in a most promising condition.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

In the recent school election at Spokane, Wash., fully half of the votes were cast by women.

Steedman's Soothing Powders preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething.

A MAN FROM TEXAS.

HIS GUN GETS HIM INTO SERIOUS TROUBLE.

He Assaults E. H. Otto at El Modelo Vineyard—A Woman in the Case.

E. H. Otto, receiver of the El Modelo vineyard, is nursing a very sore head, and John Aiden, a comparatively recent arrival from the Lone Star state, is nursing his wrath in the county jail. The fact is, Mr. Aiden caused the soreness on Mr. Otto's head by giving it a resounding rap with the butt of his pistol.

Aiden and several other hands were discharged by Otto last Saturday, the the force being reduced, as there was not work enough to keep all busy. Some time on Sunday Aiden was told by a friend that Otto had said he had a key to the room of a certain young lady who works in the packing house and who is engaged to Aiden. The young lady sleeps at the vineyard during the week.

Upon this Aiden hired a buggy and, taking the young lady and his informer with him, drove to the vineyard. Arrived there, Aiden called Otto, who came out of the house to see what was wanted.

Aiden told Otto of the statement attributed to him concerning the young lady. As Otto did not make any retraction, Aiden drew his revolver and, pointing it at Otto, rapidly pulled the trigger twice. Each time the cap failed to explode, and Aiden then took hold of the barrel of the weapon and struck Otto a violent blow on the head. Aiden's friend interfered here, and Otto hastened to get out of the way, after which the Aiden party left in haste.

Shortly after the occurrence B. Barr, foreman of the vineyard, came to town and filed a complaint in Justice Austin's court charging Aiden with an assault with a deadly weapon. Deputy Constable Crutcher arrested Aiden, who was brought before the justice yesterday morning. His bond was fixed at $500, in default of which he was sent to jail to await his examination, which was set for November 16th.

BASEBALL.

Interesting Game Between the Butchers and Young Fresnos.

Quite a crowd witnessed the game of baseball at the Belmont grounds Sunday afternoon between the Young Fresnos and the Butchers.

There was some good playing, especially by the Young Fresnos, and the spectators enjoyed the game very much. Monroe did effective work as pitcher for the Fresnos, as did Wright for the opposing nine, but the latter's arm gave out in the sixth inning.

Rapelje, for the Fresnos, and Swartz, for the Butchers, did some excellent fielding. Wright and Donahoo distinguished themselves at the bat. According to the score handed in at this office the Young Fresnos won, making 19 runs to the Butchers' 5.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. At Webster Bros. City Drug Store, corner K and Mariposa Streets. Large bottles 50c and $1.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. Kings New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Webster Bros. City Drug Store, corner Mariposa and K. Sts.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros., Druggists, corner K and Mariposa streets, Fresno.

VIGOR OF LIFE

Permanently Cures

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.

One Application Gives Relief.

A PERFECT CURE OF

Bruises, Cuts and Wounds.

FOR SALE BY

Buker & Colson

WANTED — FROM OWNERS ONLY — Ranches to sell or exchange. We have clients wanting country homes. D. A. LANE & CO., 930 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. n10mlw

WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND VILlage in Fresno county, a lady of intelligence with good character, with San Francisco wholesale house. Address, with stamp, FIRM, this office. tf

FOR SALE—16 HEAD OF MULES, 4 AND 5 years old; some of them broke to work. Inquire JESSIE IRVINE, Fresno, Cal. n14tlm

FOR SALE—ADVERTISING SPACE IN THE Republican at the lowest rate, circulation considered, of any daily in the state. s29tf

FOUND—PROSPERITY BY THE MERCHANT who persistently advertises in The Republican. s29tf

LOST — AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE money by a merchant who did not advertise in The Republican. Advertising rates will be furnished him on application at this office. s29tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FRESNO, CAL.

OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Paid Up Capital..........$100,000
Surplus..........130,00

O. J. Woodward..........President
R. Kennedy..........Vice President
E. A. Walrond..........Cashier

DIRECTORS:
J. Vogel, T. C. White, C. L. Walter, E. Kennedy, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital..........$200,000

Lewis Leach..........President
W. W. Phillips....Vice President and Manager
John Reichman..........Cashier

DIRECTORS:
A. Kutner, Lewis Leach, Alex Gordon, W. W. Phillips, Alex Goldstein.

Transacts a general banking business.
Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.

Has absolutely fire and burglar proof
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.
Safety Deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Women's Clubs.

It is a very simple matter to start a woman's club. In your small community even one could flourish. Talk to two or three of your friends about it; then appoint a meeting on some afternoon in your parlor to discuss the matter more fully. Let your friends bring their friends, and have somebody the spokesman to describe the object of the meeting. Decide whether your club shall be for study or to take up some work in the community or elsewhere that attracts the members. Somebody will surely be conversant with some woman's club, to some member of which an application may be made for rules for membership and schedule of work. These can be used merely as models to work away from, according to the needs and wishes of the company which will make up the new club. As to its name, if it is the initial woman's club of the village, and it presumably is, let it take the name of the place for its title, as the Blankville Woman's club. Mrs. C. E. Brown, West Orange, N. J., the president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, would be pleased undoubtedly to give further hints and suggestions in the matter.—Exchange.

Sex and Salary.

There are reported to be 185 male teachers in the public schools of Boston and 1,373 women.

The average salary of the men per month is $216.05, and the average salary per month of the women is $70.69.

To what extent the larger salary is a pure bonus to the male sex is an interesting question. Doubtless the fact that many of the higher salaried posts are held by men accounts for more or less of this disparity, but it by no means accounts for all.

So far as a man receives higher remuneration than a woman can secure for the same labor this excess is a pure bonus handed over on account of sex.

Of course old (but not venerable) custom sanctions the payment to women of less for the same labor and service than is paid to men, but this is an age when equal rights are supposed to be maintained, and fair play to all is supposed to rule.

Why are women still paid less for the same work than men receive? Who knows?—Boston Globe.

Webster Bros.

Pharmacists

COR. K AND MARIPOSA STREETS

FRESNO, CAL.

The Leading Drug House in Fresno

Prescriptions and Family Recipes a Specialty.

Perfumes, Sponges, Brushes and all kinds of Toilet Articles in endless variety. Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Etc.

Give Us a Call.

DON'T BE DECEIVED!

THERE IS BUT ONE

Steam Dyeing Works

In Fresno. Wherever you leave your garments they must eventually come there to be dyed. Bring them direct and save commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. All work DELIVERED FREE. Country orders solicited. Express paid one way.

1157 I Street, between Mariposa and Fresno Streets.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

Marietta Lucretia Parkhurst and Daniel W. Parkhurst, her husband, and H. D. Colson, plaintiffs, vs. John C. Steward, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

The people of the State of California send greeting to John C. Steward, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court in and for the county of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the above named court to have a certain contract for the purchase of real property, entered into on the eleventh day of November, 1893, by and between Marietta Lucretia Parkhurst, wife of Daniel W. Parkhurst, and H. D. Colson, as parties of the first part, and yourself as second party, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Fresno county, in Volume "R" of Covenants at pages 22 et seq., declared null and void, and of no effect, and that the same be cancelled; also that the value of your labor performed under said contract, and all moneys paid thereunder shall belong to plaintiffs, according to the terms thereof.

You are also required to set out the grounds of your claim to said property under said contract.

All of which is more fully set out in the complaint on file herein, and to which you are hereby specially referred for further particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

Seal. W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.
By L. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
Alva E. Snow, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
o13w10

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Visalia, Cal., November 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Fresno County at Fresno, Cal., on December 18th, 1893, viz.: G. H. Stockman, No. 6733, for the ne¼ of section 13, tp 16 s, r 11 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Geo. M. Kohler of Fresno County, Cal.; B. Y. Allen of Fresno County, Cal.; J. Wolf of Fresno County, Cal.; A. N. Crawford of Fresno County, Cal.

n1 6tw M. J. WRIGHT, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John M. Donahoo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, M. J. Donahoo, the administrator of the estate of John M. Donahoo, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten (10) months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator, at his office in the store of Donahoo, Emmons & Co., in Fresno, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Fresno.

Dated October 18, 1893. M. J. DONAHOO,
Administrator of the estate of John M. Donahoo, deceased. n20tf

Notice to Creditors.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of W. D. Grady, an insolvent debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL THE creditors who have proved their claims against the above named insolvent to appear before the said Court, at the court room of Department No. 1 thereof, on the 16th day of December, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., and show cause, if any they have, why the said W. D. Grady, insolvent, should not be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Dated, November 6 1893.
W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.
By L. R. Williams, Deputy Clerk. n10idw

Don't Brag.

There is no more childish trick than the too common one of boasting. One encounters it everywhere, particularly where one's antecedents are not realized by the listeners. Older people indulge in it more than their children, who seem to have a keener sense in this way of the ridiculous, and women are far more prone to it than men. This is, however, because they care more for the pomps and vanities of this world than do men in general. If a man has a weakness for fine things, for swell society and acquaintances, he is pretty sure to allow his folly to creep out in the form of brag. Such folks should serve as object lessons for their fellows. In that sense they are of use in the world.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss [illegible]

Miss [illegible] Ackerman, [illegible] missionary, was recently the heroine of a novel adventure. W[illegible] returning from Australia to Singapore the steamer stopped two days among the pearling fleet on the great pearling grounds of the world, where 1,[illegible] men are working. Here Miss Ackerman put on a diving dress and went down 60 feet to the bed of the ocean, where she saw for herself the mode of operations and viewed the wonders of the deep.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Chic Hair Bow.

One of the prettiest uses for ribbons this season will be in the hair, as the Greek fillet, with its knot on one side near the front, or still more fashionable as the smart cockade bow, showing three ends cut out in [illegible] and two loops. All these bows for the hair must stand up in the most pronounced manner, and the first lesson to learn by one desiring a change of coiffure is how to tie this chic bow. Double faced satin ribbon is the kind used—1½ inches wide.—Exchange.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of Impotency.

[illegible]

GEORGE H. MONROE, Druggist, 1922-24 Mariposa St., Fresno.

Your Choice of Useful Books

Free! Free!

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE REPUBLICAN

(Daily or Weekly) May Secure a Copy of Either

"The Ladies' Own Cook Book" or "Our Family Physician"

By sending to this office the name of a new subscriber to either daily or weekly with pay for first month for daily (sixty cents) or three months (seventy-five cents) for weekly.

These books are, either of them, worth many times the price of the paper, but are given away so as to increase the already large circulation of THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN and FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

The books are well and substantially bound, clearly printed, and are highly useful in the household.

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN

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NOT ADVENTURERS.

Members of the Provisional Government.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Prominent Men in the Anti-Monarchical Party in Hawaii.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—In the Expositor of November 13th appears an editorial on Hawaiian affairs, from which the following is an extract:

"But Gresham tells the truth. The President took time and carefully considered the whole Hawaiian business, and the letter of Gresham is based on the information gained from that conscientious effort to get at all the facts. The United States, the greatest and most powerful nation on earth, cannot afford to do an injustice to any government, especially to one so weak and puny as that at the head of which was Queen Liliuokalani. The overthrow of her government by a party of adventurers was condemned by the right-minded people of the country at the time, and her restoration to power through the aid of the federal government will be only an act of tardy justice."

Secretary Gresham's letter is based on the information gained from that conscientious effort on the part of Mr. Blount to get at all the facts, yet in that letter of Gresham's the facts are perverted and his (Blount's) conscientious (?) effort has been for naught. Gresham says that the leaders of the movement to dethrone the queen were "aliens." This assertion is a bold travesty on the truth, and if Mr. Blount so reported to the authorities at Washington it is safe to presume that the rest of his report is equally unreliable.

If space would permit I could name all the prime movers in the events that culminated in Liliuokalani's overthrow (for I knew them all personally) and not one of them but was a citizen of Hawaii. Neither were they adventurers, as the Expositor is pleased to call them. For the benefit of your readers I will name a few of the most prominent of them that they may judge whether from such people adventurers are made:

Hon. Henry O. Baldwin, born on the island of Maui of American parents; his father was a missionary and for many years administered to the spiritual wants of the natives. Mr. Baldwin has by his own energy and pluck risen from a small sugar planter to be owner of some of the finest sugar estates on the island. He has been several times elected to the legislature and always acquitted himself honorably.

Hon. W. C. Wilder is a native of Illinois, served with distinction in the federal army during the war of the rebellion and at its close went to Honolulu, where he engaged in various pursuits until now he is at the head of the Wilder Steamship Company and of a large mercantile business. He has also been a member of the legislature, and was one of the commissioners from the provisional government sent to the United States to secure annexation.

P. C. Jones is a native of Massachusetts and went to the islands when only a boy. Getting employment with C. Brewer & Co. he staid with them until now he is the managing partner of the Honolulu house, besides being largely interested in plantation stock.

Professor W. S. Alexander was born at Maui of American parents. His father was one of the early missionaries and settled in Wailuku, Maui. Mr. Alexander has been for many years surveyor general of the kingdom. Although not connected directly with the commercial interests of the country, he has large property interests that are valuable. He is held in great esteem both by natives and foreigners.

Chief Justice A. F. Judd was born on the islands of American parents. His father was the physician of the American board of missions for many years, and resigned that position to form a ministry under Kamehameha III, which office he held up to and including part of Kamehameha IV's reign, when he resigned and entered private life. Chief Justice Judd was educated at Yale, and after graduating with honors in the early 60's went to Honolulu and practiced his profession, that of law. He was shortly called to the supreme bench by Kamehameha V, and has risen from third associate justice to chancellor of the kingdom. He also has large plantation interests that are valuable.

Dr. John S. McGraw is a native of Ohio. He served with distinction as a surgeon in the federal army during the late war, and at its close went to Honolulu to reside and has lived there ever since. He has built up a lucrative practice and has been closely identified with the commercial interests of Hawaii for many years.

Hon. Lorin A. Thurston, the duly accredited minister of the provisional government at Washington, was born on the islands, of American parents. His father was also a missionary and presided over a circuit on Maui and also Hawaii for many years. Mr. Thurston was educated for the law and practiced his profession in Honolulu. Under Kalakaua he was at one time minister of the interior, which office he filled most creditably to himself. He was several times elected to the legislature and was especially noted for his conservatism. Mr. Thurston was also one of the commissioners to Washington from the provisional government.

Joseph Marsden is a Britisher by birth, but an old-time resident of the islands. He has large and valuable plantation interests and is a representative man in his district. He has represented that district several times in the legislature and was one of the commissioners sent to Washington.

Hon. W. R. Castle was born in Honolulu, of American parents. His father was one of the founders of the firm of Castle & Cook, the oldest American house of business in Hawaii. Mr. Castle was educated for the law, which profession he has practiced for many years in Honolulu. He was at one time attorney-general of the kingdom under Kalakaua, and resigned his position rather than be a party to that king's crooked doings. He has large property interests, most of which he has accumulated during his practice of law.

Hon. Alfred S. Hartwell is a native of Massachusetts, and served during the late civil war in the federal army, having gained the rank of brigadier-general. He is a lawyer by profession, and has enjoyed an unusually lucrative practice. He has been attorney-general of the kingdom and represented different districts in the legislature. He has large property interests in plantations and other realties.

The executive department of the provisional government is composed of three Hawaiians, born of American parents, and one Scotchman; while the advisory board, with three exceptions, is composed of Americans, who have large property interests at stake. Two of the three others are Britishers and one a German-American, all property holders.

These are the "aliens" and "adventurers" who have staked their lives and property with hundreds of other equally alien and adventurous to establish a form of government for Hawaii that will protect the interests of those who have made that nation what is today, and to forever do away with a licentious and heathenish monarchy, whose last representative, Liliuokalani, has on more than one occasion shown her antagonism to Americans and their interests.

The provisional government has been recognized as a de facto government by all the powers having commercial interests in Hawaii, and for Mr. Cleveland to want to overthrow that government and reestablish the monarchy at the point of American bayonets seems strange, indeed; and for no other reason than that government was brought into existence through the aid of American representatives.

Mr. Cleveland's actions from the first is a bold usurpation of a power only delegated to congress by the fundamental laws of the country. The crowning act in this disgraceful business is the sending of a duly accredited minister to Hawaii with instructions to overthrow the government to which he is accredited, and re-establish a monarchy that is avowedly antagonistic to all American interests.

J. F. NOBLE.

THE BIGGEST THING YET.

The Midwinter Fair to Be a Monster.

Alexander Gordon has just returned from San Francisco chock full of a mixture of amazement and enthusiasm.

He had been laboring under the impression that the Midwinter Fair was to be a project, surpassing any fair California or any other state had promulgated by long odds, and casually dropped out at the park to see how things were moving along.

To his surprise he found about 80 acres of buildings in progress of construction and of such character and dimensions that he could not conceive that they could all be occupied.

Imagine his surprise to find that not only would they all be filled, but that it was a close question if all the demands for space could be met. Fresno, however, has secured the second best place in horticultural hall, the space being 40x60 feet under one of the central domes for its raisin court house.

The piles were being driven for the electric plant, and the place will be enclosed this week with a 16-foot fence. There is an army of workmen on the job and everyone on the jump.

Mr. Gordon became loaded up with enthusiasm and is now engaged in imparting some of it to other citizens. In fact everyone should be equally enthusiastic in this work that Fresno, having secured the best of locations, should have an exhibit to match it. Of course everyone cannot contribute handsome products of fruit, cereals, timber, mining products, etc., but the executive committee desire a collection of silver dollars to show the gold bugs of the east what the coast can produce and must have.

TIRED OF LIFE.

H. KUENDEL, THE BARBER, COMMITS SUICIDE.

Broken in Health and Fortune—He Takes the Laudanum Route.

Herman Kuendel committed suicide yesterday morning by taking a large dose of laudanum.

At about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon Kuendel went to Paul Meyer's place on Front street and rented a room. After spending an hour or so in the bar room he went up to his room and retired.

About noon yesterday one of the servants told Meyer that Kuendel had not yet got up, and Meyer told the man to wake him.

The man returned a few minutes later, saying Kuendel was breathing heavily and there seemed to be something the matter with him. Meyer went up stairs to investigate and saw immediately something was wrong.

He sent for Dr. St. George Hopkins, who declared Kuendel had taken poison. On the table near the bed an empty laudanum bottle was found. Everything possible was done to save the unfortunate man, but he was too far gone, and expired.

Kuendel was about 55 years old and a native of Germany. He came to Fresno about ten years ago, and two years later started a barber shop with George Lawson. They were subsequently burned out, and after that each went into business for himself.

At the time of his death Kuendel owned the barber shop on I street, in the United States hotel building. He was somewhat given to drink, however, and his affairs were in a very bad condition. His health was also affected, and several weeks ago he entered the county hospital for treatment. He was discharged ten days ago.

Kuendel left no letter explaining the cause of his deed, but he was known to be very melancholy over his prospects, and the condition of his finances and health no doubt prompted him to end his existence.

It is said he has a wife living in Hamburg, Germany, but no children. There are also some relatives in Rentzburg, Schleswig-Holstein. Kuendel went through the wars of '66 and '70 as assistant surgeon in the German army. He was a member of the lodge of Hermann's Sons in this city and his funeral will be held under its auspices.

Kuendel was a pleasant companion and much liked by those who knew him well. It is said he leaves some property in the Orchard Hill addition to Fresno.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

For Clerk and Carreir at the Fresno Postoffice.

The civil service commission at Washington has ordered that an examination be held in this city on Saturday, December 2, 1893, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., for the grades of clerk and carrier in the city postoffice. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations are as follows: For carrier, not under 21 nor over 40; for all other positions, not under 18 years. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with the undersigned in complete form, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on November 25, 1893.

The civil service commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens who may desire to enter the postal service, without regard to their political affiliations. All such citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans, or neither, are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to their political views, or any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination. For application blanks, full instructions and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply at the postoffice to

M. PATERSON,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

FIRE AT GARFIELD.

The House of F. Shulte Destroyed. Partially Insured.

F. Shulte's house at Garfield was burned to the ground Tuesday evening about 7.30 o'clock. Only a few articles of clothing were saved, although the neighborhood turned out to quench the fire. The loss is about $1000, partially insured with Clark & Conklin of Fresno. The fire was caused as follows:

The young daughter of Mr. Shulte, Agnes, was preparing the evening meal and also rendering out some suet, which is supposed to have boiled over, thus starting the fire, as the blaze was first discovered in the kitchen. The neighbors extended the family the hospitality of their homes.

TWO POSTAL CARDS

Offering Raisins at Cut Prices.

FROM THE J. K. ARMSBY COMPANY

The Producers' Raisin Packing Company Presents a Few More Facts.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Below we wish to hand you copy of two postal cards which we have received from an agent of ours in the east. They are as follows:

"CHICAGO, November 8, 1893.
"Gentlemen:—

"400 boxes 2-crown California loose raisins	$ 85
"250 bags 2-crown California loose raisins	03½
"200 bags seedless California loose raisins	03¾
"600 boxes seedless California loose raisins	80
"500 boxes Sultanas California loose raisins	1 25
"195 bags Sultanas California loose raisins	05½
"600 boxes 3-crown California L. M. raisins	1 03

"Regular terms, Chicago. Now due here.
Yours very truly,
"J. K. ARMSBY CO."

"CHICAGO, November 9, 1893.
"Gentlemen:—We offer you to arrive, now due:

"One car 3-crown L.L. raisins, choice stock	$1 35
"One car 3-crown loose raisins bags	04¼

"Regular terms, Chicago.
"We offer spot Chicago:

"95 bags choice Bartlett pears	07½
"200 boxes choice Bartlett pears	08
"200 bags prime pears	06½

"Pears at the above price are a trade. Just received one car, average 70-80 bags, ungraded California prunes, $ 05⅞. Cash, Chicago. Answer quick if wanted.
Yours very truly,
"J. K. ARMSBY CO."

We wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that by these postal cards the J. K. Armsby Co. are quoting, delivered in Chicago, 3-crown loose Muscatel in boxes containing twenty pounds at $1.05 per box. The freight to Chicago is 23 cents a box, commission 5 per cent for selling, 5¼ cents a box; packer's commission 2½ per cent, 2¾ cents a box; packing 22½ cents a box—being a total of 53½ cents a box. Deducting that from the amount at which the goods sell, viz: $1.05 a box, leaves a balance of 51½ cents a box net to the grower for 3-crown loose Muscatel, or 2.575 cents per pound.

Also you will notice on the postal card of November 9th, there is quoted one car of 3-crown London layers, choice stock, $1.35. The cost of this class of goods would be: Freight 23 cents a box; commission for selling, 6¾ cents a box; packers' commission, 3⅜ cents a box; packing, 40 cents a box; making a total of 73⅛ cents per box; leaving a total f.o.b. California of 61⅞ cents per box, or a small fraction over 3 cents a pound for 3-Crown London layer raisins. This company now has orders on their books, taken under date of November 7th for 3-Crown London layer raisins at $1.25, and for 3-Crown loose, unfaced, $1.10, all f.o.b. Fresno.

The following comparison will show the difference:

November 7, 1893, sold by the Producers' Raisin Packing Company: 3-crown L.L. raisins, $1.25; 3-Crown loose Muscatel, $1.10, all f.o.b. Fresno.

November 8, 1893, offered by the J. K. Armsby Company: 3-Crown L.L. raisins, $1.35; 3-Crown loose Muscatel raisins, $1.05, delivered in Chicago.

When you come to deduct from the prices quoted by the J. K. Armsby company the amount of freight, which is equal to 23 cents per box, you will see that on the layers they are making a cut of almost ¾ cents a pound, and on the loose a cut of almost 1½ cents a pound. Of course, it is hardly necessary to ask the question whose goods the J. K. Armsby company are selling, but there is one thing certain, we know that the growers who did place the goods in the hands of the J. K. Armsby company will not net very much for the stock placed if they are going to sell them at the price at which they are now offering them delivered in Chicago. This will tend to give the people some idea of the unbusinesslike and vicious practice of placing their goods on consignment with the commission packing companies without any limit at which they shall be sold. We should think that a word to the wise would be sufficient.

THE PRODUCERS' RAISIN PACKING CO.

THE KUENDEL INQUEST.

A Wise Recommendation by the Coroner's Jury.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Hermann Kuendel, who committed suicide Tuesday, was held yesterday afternoon.

Very little was elicited that has not already been published in THE REPUBLICAN. Charles Bach, a barber who was in Kuendel's employ, says Kuendel had said something about six weeks ago about killing himself. One day he found Kuendel unconscious and foaming at the mouth. Bach got some black coffee and other restoratives and soon brought Kuendel around. Witness said Kuendel had a wife and son in Hamburg. There was no divorce, they had merely separated.

The jury returned a verdict that Kuendel had come to his death from an overdose of laudanum administered by himself with suicidal intent. It also recommended that the proper authorities notify the druggists to comply with the strict letter of the law in regard to the sale of poisons.

The funeral of Kuendel will take place this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock from Stephens & Bean's undertaking establishment. The Knights of Pythias and Hermann's Sons, to which societies Kuendel belonged, will attend.

STILL SURVEYING.

The Work Being Done On the Monterey-Fresno Railroad.

From the Hollister Free Lance.

Major P. P. Dandridge came over from Monterey last Monday and started out on Tuesday for the purpose of making a preliminary reconnoissance of the route of the above railroad from here to Fresno, preparatory to putting the survey corps at work next week. Major Dandridge is not at all satisfied with the present grade surveyed through the Los Muertos, and is making this personal inspection to see if an easier grade cannot be found.

He reports a better feeling toward the project on the part of the Salinas folks, and says that he has no doubt but what they will wheel into line when the proper time comes. He vouches that the Monterey-Fresno railroad will surely be a go.

BROKE HIS COLLAR BONE

W. R. Thomas Thrown From His Buggy Last Evening.

W. R. Thomas was thrown from his buggy yesterday evening and his collar bone was broken by the fall.

It seems that he was driving a spirited horse in the northern part of the city on a portion of the street that had recently been graded, when the animal became frightened at a pile of tin cans beside the street and shied over on the embankment.

The buggy was tipped and Mr. Thomas was thrown out, after which the buggy righted and then the horse ran away, but when found the horse and buggy were uninjured.

Mr. Thomas was taken home and Dr. J. L. Maupin called, who reduced the fracture, and at last reports the patient was resting easy, although his injuries will confine him to the house for some time.

WELDY & WELDY INSOLVENT

List of Liabilities and Assets Filed.

The partnership firm of J. A. Weldy and W. J. Weldy, doing business as farmers, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday, with the following list of assets and liabilities:

LIABILITIES.

Madera—Rosenthal & Kutner $25.75, Turnbaugh & Cargile $75, George Healy $40, George Wren $35. Fresno—G. A. Everts $632.90, Pedlar & Hayden $14.50, Furnish & Co. $40.15, Collins & Mann $187.50, Expositor Company $7.50, New Zealand Insurance Company $60, M. W. Muller $30, G. F. Bangs $100, Chico Joe $24, G. H. Monroe $66.10. Stockton—Stockton Agricultural Works $1190. Herndon—A. H. Condra $40. Total, $2568.80.

Assets, none.

THE POSTOFFICE.

It Will Soon Be Removed to the Edgerly Building.

In accordance with instructions from the department at Washington the postoffice will be moved from its present location to the Edgerly block, corner of J and Tulare streets.

The new quarters are to be in readiness within sixty days. The postoffice will occupy a space 50x70 feet and will be fitted up with every convenience. The location is a good one and Postmaster Mooney is satisfied with it.

Callahan's Examination.

G. W. Callahan, charged with felony embezzlement, was discharged yesterday by Justice Austin on motion of defendant's attorney, the complaint being defective. A new complaint was filed and Callahan rearrested. His examination was set for November 24th. Callahan was the Singer Sewing Machine Company's agent in this city. The company accuses him of appropriating its money.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

THE HETEROTHECA GRANDIFLORA DESCRIBED.

Merely a Common Fresno County Weed — Something About Seedless Raisins.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—A terrible name for our common Fresno county weed! Lest that "monkey-tail" critic should think that I gave the plant this long-tailed name, I will say 'twas given by that eminent botanist, Dr. Nuttall. Here is the description given of this plant in the report of the geological survey by Professor Whitney:

"Head many-flowered, heterogamous; the rays numerous and fertile. Involucre hemispherical, of numerous narrow imbricated scales. Receptacle nearly flat, alveolate. Ligules narrow. Branches of the style tipped with a hispid appendage. Akenes compressed; those of the ray triangular, very obtuse at summit, thickened and destitute of pappus; those of the disk thinner and flatter, silky—pubescent, with a copious pappus of rusty or reddish capillary bristles nearly equalling the disk-corollas, and an outer set of very short chaffy bristles. Perennial or biennial, hirsute or scabrous herbs, with alternate and mostly dentate leaves, and middle-sized heads of yellow flowers terminating the branches. A span to a foot high."

This is only a part of the scientific description, but I forbear on account of the non-botanical reader's feelings. This weed grows along every roadside, stalks thickly studded with dirty, woolly leaves from bottom to top, where on short stems are numerous balls a half inch in diameter of dirty cottony chaff. The flowers—now nearly gone—are lemon-colored, a half inch in diameter, and are sunflower-like in appearance.

The above scientific description is perfect except to height. Instead of being "a span to a foot high," they grow all heights up to twenty feet in some places on rich ground with abundant moisture.

A young scientist of our county doubted the identity of this plant, and so sent a specimen to the Smithsonian institute for identification. They assured him that the name heading this article was the correct name of the plant regardless of size of growth.

To the amateur botanist, or teacher struggling to identify the plants of our county by use of text books alone, I would say that similar disparity in size will be found between the botanical description and actual growth of many plants in our Fresno soil and climate.

SEEDLESS GRAPES.

Referring to a criticism in a Fresno contemporary of my article on the above subject, allow me to say that the only original thing in that article was the fact that I am, and have been for years, trying to produce seedless grapes. The theory and data governing my work were given to the horticultural world by Dr. Duhamel of France about 150 years ago, was treated somewhat more scientifically by the eminent Van Mons of Belgium 100 years ago and was adversely reviewed by Sir Thomas A. Knight, president of the Horticultural Society of London, about 1830, who, however, finally conceded the fact that permanent seedlessness of a variety could be so attained.

I do not give this as an answer to the criticism above referred to. I'm not competent to answer him, having never advanced so far in my search for knowledge in fruit raising as "Darwin's Theory" or tailed or tailless monkeys.

W. A. SANDERS.

RETURNED TO FRESNO.

J. B. Warlow Comes Back Today.

J. B. Warlow, the father of Attorney George L. Warlow, returned to Fresno Tuesday evening after an absence of two years, and this time has come to stay, evidently.

His brother, Richard Warlow, of Bloomington, Ill., and Miss Julia Warlow, daughter of the latter, accompanied him and will remain during the winter.

A good story is told of how Mr. Warlow has twice bid his son George to always be a good boy and vote the Democratic ticket, as he departed for the east in time to vote for Grover for President, but last week it "snowed" back east, and the old gentleman became anxious about George and came on at once to California.

Three incendiary fires have been started at San Mateo within a month—the last one being the barn of Father Cooper of the Catholic church, on Sunday night. His loss is $800; insurance $300.

HAWAIIAN SPORTS.

The Lascivious Hula Dance Described.

A FAVORITE WITH ROYALTY

Cleveland's Protege, Liliuokalani, a Great Admirer of the Dance.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—One of the ancient sports of Hawaii that has outlived the civilizing influences of the white man is the "hula," or native dance. There are many forms of the hula, among which are the hula kui, hula paipu, hula kuhi kuhi, hula ulalii and hula puili.

The hula kui was at one time danced by warriors only, and they the most expert spearmen of their district. It was danced by forming two lines facing each other and about thirty feet apart. Each participant was armed with a long, sharp wooden spear, such as was used in actual warfare, and to a low plaintive chant time was kept by throwing these spears at each other with all the power and apparent viciousness of actual combat. The blows from these spears were most dexterously parried, the spears being caught on the fly, and return thrusts made with astonishing rapidity. It was an uncommon occurrence for those who indulged in this sport to be dangerously hurt.

The writer of this many years ago witnessed this form of the hula kui, but it is safe to say that there are not now ten natives in the kingdom who can dance it. This form of hula has degenerated wonderfully, until now it is only a mere lascivious series of posturing and bodily contortions. This form of hula is encouraged by all classes of Hawaiians, and particularly royalty. Kamehameha V., Lunalilo and Kalakaua rarely traveled among the other islands without their hula girls, and an adept in licentious contortions was always in great demand by the king.

In the palace yard at Honolulu is a large, low building that was formerly the living quarters of royalty, called the bungalow. In this building, when the king was at home, occurred almost nightly the most heathenish and disgraceful orgies imaginable. Hulas were danced and drinking and carousing indulged in until daylight.

The hula is danced by girls who are as a rule naked down to the waist. Their loins are protected by a short shirt, usually made of the leaves of the pandanus, or some other species of palm, and conceals but a small portion of their anatomy. The legs and feet are also bare. In dancing this hula girls who are voluptuously built are preferred, but at times older and less attractive girls are employed because of their skill in posturing.

These girls, at the sound of the calabash drum, come tripping in and arrange themselves either behind or on a line with the native musicians, and at a given signal from him, to the beating of the gourd accompanied by a chant of the most vulgar and lascivious nature, commenced their contortions that would put to shame the boldest cancan dancer in the world. The cancan as danced in Europe and America is as a Sunday school entertainment compared with the modern hula kui of Hawaii. This hula is a favorite sport of royalty, and the late Kalakaua indulged in it to an unlimited extent, entertaining friends at any and all times, and making night hideous with their heathenish rites. In his sisters Likelike and Liliuokalani he had valuable assistants, especially in Likelike, who taught young girls the art of posturing, that they might be added to the band of hula girls constantly kept about the palace.

Liliuokalani, after her elevation to the throne, carried out the customs and practices of her illustrious brother on a more magnificent scale than he ever dreamed of. Nearly all the time of Hawaiian royalty for years, when not occupied by the affairs of state, was spent in this licentious way. The hula was prohibited by act of legislature some time ago as being a most obscene and disgraceful affair, but as the king's person was above the law nothing could be done to stop it in the palace yard.

Thus was carried on a practice, debasing and demoralizing in its influence and in utter defiance of the law, by the sovereign power of the kingdom, and this is the form of monarchical government that Mr. Cleveland is so anxious to restore to Hawaii.

J. F. NOBLE.

PERSONALS.

G. A. Carlile of Liberty is in the city.

J. H. Clinkscales is here from San Diego.

Mrs. Noyes of Selma is visiting in Fresno.

Isaac Ripperdan of Modesto is here on business.

W. B. Depew of Sanger had business in Fresno yesterday.

George V. Robinson and wife arrived from Palo Alto last evening.

Judge G. B. Graham left for San Francisco last night on business.

W. S. Jordan, a railway passenger agent, is here from San Jose.

A. D. Barling has returned from a business trip to Los Angeles.

C. C. Wright, a Modesto attorney, arrived in Fresno last evening.

L. J. Miller is reported quite ill at the Russ House in San Francisco.

A. W. Anderson of Pacific Grove is spending a few days in Fresno.

Justice A. C. Cumings of Sanger was in the city yesterday on business.

A. M. Judson and wife of Marysville, Kas., are visiting the raisin center.

F. M. Bain and Ed Ettinger of Philadelphia are spending a few days in Fresno.

H. C. Smith, of the firm of Moore & Smith, of Sequoia Mills, was in the city yesterday on business.

Miss Nellie Boyd, who was in charge of the Fresno county exhibit at the World's Fair, arrived home yesterday.

Mrs. Philipp Opfergeld of Honolulu is in Fresno visiting her mother and sisters, Mrs. F. L. Clarke and Mesdames E. J. Lowrey and J. F. Noble.

Court Notes.

The following business was transacted before Judge Harris in department 1 of the superior court yesterday:

J. S. Mandell vs. M. J. Donahoo—Continuance granted on motion.

Frank Locan vs. T. R. Brown—Order vacating default and judgment.

No business was transacted in department 2 of the court.

Before Judge Webb in department 3 the case of Theodore Marceau vs. L. Burks is on trial before a jury.

NEW CASES.

Fresno Loan and Savings Bank vs. L. J. Bresee—Foreclosure of mortgage.

Kutner-Goldstein Company vs. M. M. Hedley et al.—Debt.

Scribner-Schuler.

The wedding of Othello Scribner of this city and Miss Elsie Schuler of Visalia took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents in Visalia. The groom ranks as captain on the staff of the Sixth Regiment, N.G.C., and is one of Fresno's most popular young men. Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Wright represented Scribner's comrades in arms at the wedding. At a joint meeting of Companies C and F last night a congratulatory telegram was drafted and sent to the happy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner will, of course, make their home in Fresno.

Animal Fertilizers.

A dead animal of any kind, fish, fowl or beast, buried near the roots of a fruit or other tree, will cause a wonderful growth. The animal substance does not pass into the vegetable, but being a natural and a powerful generator of electricity increases the current that passes from the atmosphere to the earth, and thereby a larger quantity of support is drawn from the atmosphere. You can grow a good crop of potatoes on a brick pavement if moisture is retained and the potato vines are connected with moist earth by copper wires.

Commercial fertilizers do not enrich the soil—do not add anything to it that is of value. The object sought in these fertilizers is to put the soil into a condition that will enable it to conduct electricity. The electrical current passes into the vegetable through its leaves, carrying with it the gross matter that goes to build up the vegetable cells, and after that matter is deposited in the vegetable the electric current must have a conductor through which to pass to the earth.

Wornout soils are poor conductors, and the acids used in the commercial fertilizers, which are little more than acids and sand, pulverize the dead soil and enliven it for a short time.—Foster's Weather Bureau.

Governor Turney's Detail.

Before Tennessee had seceded Peter Turney had organized a brigade and gone to the front. Once, while in winter quarters with a Georgia brigade, a religious revival broke out among the soldiers. After a few days Turney asked how things were progressing and was informed that 12 Georgians had been converted.

"And how many Tennesseeans?" inquired the governor.

"Not one," was the reply.

"What, 12 Georgians and not a Tennesseean? Never shall it be said, if I am able to prevent it, that Georgia has excelled Tennessee. Detail 18 men immediately for baptism."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Miss Josie J. Regan, who was for many years a teacher in the Sacramento public schools, died at Paris, France, on the 12th inst. She went abroad in search of health.

THE SEQUOIA ROAD.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ACCEPT IT.

A Splendid Line of Trade is Now Led Into Fresno.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday they had under consideration the Sequoia mills road.

After a conference with H. C. Smith, of the firm of Moore & Smith, who agreed to complete some small matters agreed upon, which the laborers are at work on, Messrs. Letcher, Butler, Foster and Sayre presented the following report of their investigation and inspection:

We, the undersigned committee appointed to inspect the Sequoia mills road, do hereby report as follows:

We measured the width of the roadbed in 107 places, beginning at the mill and ending where McDougall's contract begins, and find it to be from ten to twelve feet wide.

The grade is good.

We found fifty-one fills from three to twelve feet high.

We found nine culverts, four of lumber five of logs.

We found fifty-three turnouts or passways.

We found one bridge 20 feet long and 16 feet wide, with approaches about 7 feet high at bridge, without walls to hold the dirt in place. Smith to fix it.

Our measurements of width of roadbed are as follows:

From the mill to Todd's place, at 25 points, 12 feet wide; at 13 points, 11 feet wide; at 11 points, 10 feet wide.

The remaining measurements to the end of the contract will average more.

George L. Hoxie, county surveyor, made a report to the effect that the road was a substantial compliance with the contract, is honest work well constructed, and recommended its acceptance.

Mr. Butler moved that the report be adopted and the road accepted. Mr. Sayre seconded the motion, and the same was carried by an unanimous vote of the whole board, and warrants were issued for the balance due on the contract.

An Improbable Yarn.

"One of my ancestors won a battle during the crusades by his skill in handling his artillery," said the baron.

"But my dear baron," said his friend, "at the time of the crusade gunpowder had not yet been discovered."

"I know that as well as you do, and so did my ancestors."

"How did he win the battle, then?"

"He brought his artillery to bear on the Saracens, and the stupid fools, seeing the guns, supposed that powder had at last been discovered, and fled in dismay."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Her Reason.

He—So we are engaged. Isn't it lovely?
She—Perfectly.
He—I wonder if anybody saw me when I kissed you last night?
She—I hope so.
He—What?
She—I hope so.
He—Why?
She—I mean business and want witnesses.—London Tit-Bits.

Earnings of Miss Braddon's Pen.

The assertion recently made that Miss Braddon had realized $500,000 from her novels has been verified by London Truth. The continuous sale of Miss Braddon's books is unprecedented in the records of British publishers, and it is believed has brought in a good deal more than the amount stated.

A Weak Excuse.

Changeless Charley—Can you break half a dollar for me, William?

Busted Bill—Go to! Do you take me for a Sandow?—Boston Herald.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Mrs. Hand, the wife of a well-to-do farmer near Folsom, committed suicide Sunday evening. She took strychnine.

The Congress mine near Prescott, A. T., which has lain idle for two years, is being pumped out and work will soon be resumed.

Frank Luttrell, son of the late Hon. John E. Luttrell, United States special agent for Alaska, has been appointed to succeed his father.

James O. Burt, a prominent citizen of San Bernardino, and a large landed proprietor, died November 14th. He was the first president of the First National bank.

The Sepulveda Rancho and the Rancho Jurupa, near Riverside, have been sold to the Riverside Sierra Company for $700,000. The ranches contain 20,000 acres.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JUVENILE THIEVES

ARRESTED FOR STEALING HORSES IN COALINGA AND FRESNO.

Run Down and Captured With the Outfit Near Hildreth.

Constable C. W. Sturdevant of Coalinga and Deputy J. P. Kerr returned from Madera county yesterday afternoon, having in charge Elmer Carner and James O'Donald, two Fresno boys who are wanted in Kings county for stealing horses.

They left on the evening train with the two boys, who are about 17 years of age, after having arranged for the care of the property captured.

The boys are a part of the H.O.H.A. gang, which was responsible for a deal of mischief last summer. O'Donald was the adopted son of the late Theodore Robinson, who resided about four miles above Hildreth.

The boys had been at the ranch of Mrs. Carner on Los Gatos creek, and a few days ago they came to Coalinga with a horse and that night they stole another horse, a set of harness and wagon from Mr. Kreyenhagen and headed for Fresno. The officers pursued, and watched the Carner residence in the Fifth ward for two nights without success.

It seems the boys came to town in broad day light, and seeing J. W. Kennedy of Easton drive into town in a spring wagon with a span of horses, waited until he hitched the team and left, then took the rig and drove out north of town, camping about five miles from the city. They then went out to the San Joaquin to the house of a man who was away from home and loaded his provisions and whatever else they fancied into one of the wagons and hitched the four horses to it, leaving the other wagon behind.

The horses proved unmanageable and ran away with them. The lead team got loose, so they rounded up the outfit, and taking two horses and the load of plunder, left the other horses and wagon behind, headed for the Yosemite valley.

Sturdevant and Kerr, hearing of this, took Mr. Seaborn for a guide, and went in pursuit of them, and caught up with them Wednesday evening about nightfall twelve miles above Fine Gold. They had camped in a cabin there, and were getting supper when the officers arrested them.

They were armed with a Winchester rifle and a large 44 caliber revolver, and stated to the officers that they had calmly discussed the proposition whether to surrender or to shoot the officers as they came up, but concluded not to make a fight of it.

They will be tried in Kings county for the theft committed there. They had in charge a lot of plunder, evidently stolen, and stated that they intended to go to Yosemite. The rifle and pistol are supposed to have been stolen by them.

An Imprisoned Editor Set Free.

TUCSON, A. T., November 16.—A special to the Sun from Florence says: Judge Rouse yesterday discharged J. O. Dunbar, editor of the Phenix Gazette, whom Judge Sloan several days ago committed to jail for sixty days for contempt, on the ground that the judgment of Sloan was void.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

D. J. Canty has been confined to his bed by illness the past two days.

There is now only between $4000 and $5000 of city taxes remaining unpaid.

John Brown was fined $15 by Recorder Clark for disturbing the peace.

The grand jury will probably be in session another week, as considerable new business has come before that body.

Miss Frank N. Miller of Oakland is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. L. F. Bachman, at the Chateau de Clapboard vineyard.

Ira H. Brooks yesterday contributed a box of Japanese persimmons to the Fresno county exhibit for the Midwinter Fair.

Miss Ella Rankin, formerly of this city, will be married January 1, 1894, at Phenix, Ariz., to William C. Bascom of Kentucky.

The examination of D. B. Sadler, charged with grand larceny, was concluded yesterday before Justice Austin, who took the case under advisement.

The funeral of Herman Kuendel, who committed suicide last Wednesday, took place yesterday from Stephen & Bean's. The Hermann's Sons, as well as the K. of P., attended in a body.

W. S. James' examination on a charge of burglary, committed in the house of C. H. Schleich last winter, will be held before Justice Crichton tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A runaway team made a bad smash of a wagon against a telegraph pole at the corner of Kern and I streets. The wagon was telescoped and wrecked generally, the harness broken to pieces, and the driver, a Swede whose name was not ascertained, was cut considerably about the head, and was bruised badly.

Johanna Fisher was tried yesterday before Justice Austin on a charge of disturbing the peace of Annie Weimann, and the case taken under advisement. The trouble was about some doves of Mrs. Fisher, which flew into the barn of Mrs. Weimann, who refused to permit Mrs. Fisher to enter the barn in order to recover them.

Supervisor Letcher created a bit of merriment on Mariposa street just before he started to the mountains last Sunday morning. He wished to speak to Nick Justy before he left and ran up against the door of his saloon with a force that nearly sprung the side of the building. The door was bolted with a section of the Sunday closing ordinance, and "Dad" remarked, "Well, I'll be ——," but no matter, that will come later.

There will be a vehement discussion in Central California Lodge No. 343, I. O.O.F., Saturday evening, November 18th, on the question that "Nature has done more for oratory than art." The debate will stand: Affirmative, Messrs. Decker and Dressel; negative, Messrs. Madson and Barrett. Everybody in the lodge room is expected to express his opinion by vote when the question is put. Officers for the ensuing term will also be nominated on this occasion.

Charles Taylor, convicted of arson at Santa Rosa, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment at San Quentin.

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE OF FRESNO

W. McCallum & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR FOUSSI GLOVES—CORSET DEPOT FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FAST BLACK HOSIERY

LADIES' WOOL UNDERWEAR!

We are now showing the largest and most complete stock of Ladies' Wool Underwear ever shown in Fresno at prices fully 25 per cent lower than the general merchandise credit houses.

CASH BUYERS READ CAREFULLY THE PRICE LIST BELOW

Great Purchasing Power of Money.

	Apiece
20 dozen Ladies' White all wool Jersey Ribbed Vests	$1 00
25 dozen Ladies' Scarlet all wool Vests and Pants	1 00
20 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, in white and natural	1 00
15 dozen Ladies' Wool Jersey Vests and Pants in white and gray	1 25
25 dozen Ladies' Jersey Lambs' Wool Vests, silk fronts, in white, gray, blue, pink, black	1 50
30 dozen Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants	1 25
10 dozen Ladies' all Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants	1 50
18 dozen Ladies' White Australian Wool Vests and Pants	1 50

Unrivaled Values.

50 dozen Ladies' Jersey Vests in Ecru only	25
25 dozen Ladies' Jersey Vests and Pants in Ecru	50
20 dozen Ladies' Jersey Vests and Pants in Ecru	75
20 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants	50
25 dozen Ladies' Cashmere Merino Vests and Pants	75

Full line Children's and Misses' underwear at bedrock prices.

Ladies' Wool Hosiery.

The Best Values Ever Offered in this City.

25 dozen Ladies' Wool Hose, fast black, merino heels and toes, apiece	$ 25
20 dozen Ladies' Wool, Gray Ribbed Hose, merino heels and toes, a pair	35
20 dozen Ladies' Natural Wool Hose, in plain and ribbed, 35c or 3 pair for	1 00
10 dozen Ladies' Fast Black English Cashmere Hose, full finish, London length, a pair	50
10 dozen extra fine Ladies' all Wool Natural Hose, in plain and ribbed a pair	50
25 dozen Ladies' all Wool Heavy California Hose, in cardinal, navy garnet and seal, a pair	50
40 dozen extra fine grade English Cashmere Hose, fast black and stainless, extra long, spliced heels and toes, a pair	
10 dozen Ladies' Solid Colored Cashmere Hose, full length, a pair	75

Special.

Full line of Infants', Children's and Misses' Wool Hose at prices lower than the lowest.

Gloves.

Large stock of Cashmere Gloves for Misses, Children and Ladies at close prices.

Cash Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock and receive full value for every dollar paid. Cash Buyers pay for no bad debts in trading with us. Cash Buyers don't pay the Shylock's 100 per cent in trading with us.

STORE OPENS 7 A.M.; CLOSES 8.30 P.M. SATURDAY 10 P.M

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